

# The Trinity Tripod

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TRINITY COLLEGE, HARTFORD

October 29, 1968



Bishop James A. Pike

## Bishop James A. Pike: 'Resurrection Church'

Declaring that "the Church in its institutional form is dying," Bishop James A. Pike viewed the "sinking ship" of the conventional Western religious institution in the second annual Martin W. Clement Lecture. Speaking on "The Living God, The Dying Church," to a crowd of over five hundred in Kriebel Auditorium Friday night, Pike pointed to breakdowns in the quality of the institutions, and the clergy who serve them, leading to a church unable to make potent responses to the needs of today's people.

Pike addressed the problem of the Church's decline in effectiveness with two extended topics: "why is the church in decline," and "is there any place to go" in order to reestablish the church's relevance to society. The "Church of the Gaps," as Pike called it, is lacking heavily in the areas of relevance to important issues, credibility of doctrine, and useful performance of its supposed functions. In direct proportion to the failure of today's church is an increase in the "quest for meaning," for which, Pike notes, "other

avenues will be found" if the Church continues to lose meaning for its people. Observing that the Church has "an awful lot of structure, an awful lot of machinery, an awful lot of professionals," Pike stressed that the failure of the church would be a great waste.

Above all Pike was concerned that the church needed to drop its

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## Day of Concern Termed 'Success' Despite John Bailey Cancellation

While a good many students took to the road for silent meditation, a respectable number of undergraduates remained at the College to attend the lectures that marked the "Day of Political Concern."

The program, which commenced Wednesday night with an address by Bill Monroe, Washington Bureau Chief of NBC News, lasted through a speech delivered Thursday afternoon by Daniel P. Moynihan.

Thursday's classes had been cancelled by President Lockwood when he announced the "day" last month.

With the exception of former Democratic National Chairman John Bailey who informed the College early in the week that he would be out of town, all scheduled guests arrived at the College.

While the Day of Political Concern had been planned as a non-partisan program, Moynihan held

by the Trustees could take months. Council Chairman Dr. Edward Sloan commented that President Theodore D. Lockwood had made it clear that he speaks for the Trustees.

The vote on the report was taken after the proposal of several changes in the wording of the report. A proposal that the phrase "by the president" be added to the section concerning the announcement of ratified amendments to the Trustees was made and accepted.

Associate Dean of the College Thomas Smith proposed a change in the section relating to the standing committee which receives and considers proposed amendments. Dean Smith commented that the report did not provide for a limit on the amount of time the standing

committee could spend in considering proposed amendments. Associate Professor of Biology Frank M. Child stated that he felt a time limit was implicit in the report because of the requirement that the standing committee "report regularly to the Council . . . a summary of the Committee's docket." Professor of Government Murray S. Stedman stated that the TCC could take an amendment out of committee if it wished. No motion was made to add a time limit to the section of the report concerning the standing committee.

After the approval of the report on amendment procedures Dr. Sloan asked the members of the Council what further action they thought should be taken concern-

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## Senate Approves Judiciary Report; Calls Student Meeting

Calling an all-College meeting for Thursday evening, the Senate voted to urge acceptance of the Report of the Commission on Judicial Procedures, in its regular meeting Sunday night.

The revitalized Senate, achieving its first quorum in one month, debated the findings of its committee to study the proposed judicial system for two and one

Amendment Text,

See Page 10

half hours. The committee listed specific suggestions for improving the report, including a judicial appeal board, and urged that the Commission report be rejected.

In rejecting the committee's findings, the Senate adopted its suggested improvements and voted to send them to the Trinity College Council as amendments to the report of the Commission.

William H. Reynolds '71, chairman of the committee which proposed rejection of the report, said "I am glad the majority ruled, but I fear that they made a silly decision."

"There wasn't one person in the room who agreed that the Commission report was the best document possible as evidenced by the fact that they accepted the changes proposed for the report," Reynolds asserted. "I still don't understand how one votes for something which one admits has glaring errors," he continued.

Arguing in favor of the Commis-

sion Report, Senator James M. MacClaugherty '70 held that the deficiencies pointed out by the Reynolds committee, of which he was a member, could be amended by the College Council under its newly adopted Amendment Procedures.

The amendments approved by the Senate, which must await TCC action pending student acceptance of the report, deal with the reports sections on indictment, hearing procedures, dispositions, and appeal.

The Senate requested that, in the event that the Dean of Students failed to indict a person, as provided in the report, that "the complainant may go directly to the Disciplinary Board."

The Senate also asked that decisions of the board be final, "subject only to an appeal by the defendant." The report provides for a reopening of any case by the President of the College as he deems appropriate.

The Senate also requested that the President be replaced by a three-man board in the hearing of appeals.

Section XIII of the report, asserting the right of the Trustees to intervene in cases deemed "most

unusual" should be struck from the report, according to the Senate resolution, on the grounds that it "fails to deal comprehensively with the relation of the Trustees to the rest of the College."

## Race and Poverty Seminar Established

The Senate Committee on Race and Poverty's External Education Project will hold the first of six scheduled seminar sessions aimed at bringing "concerned" people from the Hartford Area, to the campus "to explore, and attempt to understand, the Black Experience in America" on November 13, at 7 p.m. in McCook Auditorium. Project Chairman Robert B. Hurst '69 expects 50-100

people to participate in this first session which will confront the topics of Afro-America, the Colonial Experience, and the White-Wash of History.

The curriculum which is being compiled by students and faculty advisors consists of films, plays, and research material. The weekly meetings will start with a lecture, movie, or play and then break up into discussion groups to consider the topic of the evening. Midway through each evening an aspect of Black Culture will be presented. In addition, several research sub-topics will be compiled into packetable form and made available to all participants, after each session.

The first seminar will feature the film, "A Time for Burning" and an official recording of a Ku Klux Klan meeting. Three sub-topics will be prepared by students and distributed: The meaning of Afro-America, The Colonial Experience, and The White-Wash of History.

Assistant Professor of History H.M. Steele, Jr. will make the main presentation at the second session, November 20, on the topics, "The African Past and the Experience of Slavery" and the "African Cultural Heritage."

The remaining topics to be discussed at the last four seminars are: 1) Reaction to Slavery and

## College Council Adopts Amendment Procedures; Connors Opposes Move

At a meeting Wednesday the Trinity College Council approved a procedure for amending the judicial system proposed by the Commission on Regulatory Procedures. The report was passed by a vote of 10-1. The dissenting vote was cast by Joseph M. Connors '69.

Connors, one of the four student members of the Council, voted against the report because it fails to bring the Board of Trustees into the amendment procedure. He stated that he feels the trustees are "quite removed from what happens on campus." He suggested that the trustees be forced to become involved in campus affairs. "Until that time," he continued, "they will remain an estranged body."

Dean of Students Dr. Roy Heath expressed the fear that a decision

TEXT OF TCC  
APPROVED  
AMENDMENT  
PROCEDURES  
ON  
PAGE 10.

COMPLETE COVERAGE  
OF DISCUSSION DAY  
PROGRAM ON  
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FACULTY SALARIES  
ON  
PAGE 9.

The devotion of Ribicoff to the solution of the ghetto miseries continued when he was elected to the Senate in 1962, Moynihan said. He pointed out that Ribicoff came into opposition to the Administration over the Vietnam war, because it was an example of misplaced priorities.

Referring to the national election, Moynihan stated that the "Democratic record has been a record of concern, but not a record of perspicacity." At the same time Moynihan chided the Republicans for having a record that indicated no concern at all.

The director of the Joint Center for Urban Studies observed that there are three problems that aggravate the crisis of law and order. The first is the failure of the

(Continued on Page 4)

Frumunda

# Donovan Review

by D.J. Reilert

A soft blue light descended upon the platform, slightly elevated above stage level. There was remarkably little pre-performance talk. Most simply sat, smiling softly in anticipation. The house lights being down, the blue-ness settled over the participants, silently radiating as much light as their many faces.

There are few like Donovan. In an age of turmoil and noisy change, he is tranquil and silent. While many search for leaders he needs none, for he draws on the resources of life, which cannot be extinguished or assassinated. He has been around. He is the author of the banana craze. He has been up on meditation. But he has come through it with a personal beauty which few others can claim. Mia Farrow may be nicer than she was before she flew off to India, but makes this change her own affair.

Donovan doesn't. His presence can be felt, yet he forces nothing on his audience. There is no theology, yet there is an ever-growing number of followers. Many critics flail away at his gentleness ("He must be some damn queer."). And yet one cannot see him without being affected.

One is not awed by Donovan as with Dylan, Otis Redding, the Beatles or Stones, or Aretha. You can feel the distance between you and them—they are all very special and removed from the rest of us, separated in their happiness and pain by greatness. But as with Peter, Paul and Mary, you feel close to him. If happiness could be measured, the scale would have risen close to its peak last night. It wasn't frenzied or ecstatic...but merely the sweet feeling that there was a Friend up there, who had been through it all, and yet still took the trouble to be with his people in mind.

In the beginning it was said that he was a poor copy of Dylan. The "Critics" granted him a few pats on the back for 'Catch the Wind' and 'Colours', but ignored a number of songs that became folk and underground standards. ('Why Do You Treat Me Like You Do' and 'Hey Gip', to name two.) It took his Epic albums, with a touch of Dylan's third stage and many drug allusions, to get him some recognition. On these first two albums, 'Sunshine Superman' and 'Mellow Yellow', there is stuff which just isn't very good Donovan, stuff that smacks of a sellout to commerciality. And then there was the stage of being very mystical and strange.

He has now emerged as the leader of the Gentle People. Again labelled as a follower of the hippie craze, he went on his way, composing and recording magnificently simple and beautiful songs. But he still turned off many by appearing on stage with a full complement of attendants and chimneys of incense.

Yesterday was hopefully the real and permanent Donovan. No incense, not even accompaniment. The flowers which I had carried onto the stage during intermission at the Bushnell at the plea of several weeping teen-aged girls were taken off before the start of the second half. It was Donovan, alone with his guitar, flute and harmonium.

He sang most of his recent singles. "Jennifer Juniper" was so nice, "Hurdy Gurdy Man" was tough (with him mimicking the electric guitar parts). And he sang children's songs. It is an amazing feeling to be turned on at a concert by the performer alone, and to turn about and see many adults, in couples scattered throughout the audience, appearing to be likewise affected. His jokes hit their points: hypocrisy, meanness and lack of understanding. But here was no George Wallace or Billy Graham (sorry for their being men-

tioned together), but one who delivered a communion to a loving congregation.

He played a fifteen-minute, Indian-Scottish raga, droning away on his harmonium with a constant D chord, fitting a half-dozen songs to the chord. He recited a lovers' poem, playing flute between verses. He strummed 'Hey Jude' and followed up with a laughing chorus of 'We love Paul'. And his own work was spellbinding; showing complete control of his right hand, he played counter-rhythms and faultless flat- and finger-picking. The tremolo on his voice, which everyone has presumed was created in the studio, was there, all his own. Donovan played for two hours. He did virtually all of his better-known songs, whether they had been recorded with or without full instrumentation. He played quite alone on stage, no backup, no bassist. Yet he was not at all alone. Donovan achieved something that few performers can: he united two dozen hundred people in a mood of love. You knew it by hearing the eerie echo of a thousand voices humming along with the boy on stage, spontaneous and respectful applause at the start and finish of each song, and the good feeling everywhere. One must wonder what this land might be like if more people were touched by those beautiful folk, and an air of love and fellowship existed beyond the confines of an occasional concert hall. Hartford was made a little better Saturday night.

## The Arts & Criticism

### Inconsistent Acting Mars Pinter's 'Homecoming'

by Jay Shaefer

"Well, He's been upstairs with your wife for two hours and he hasn't gone the whole hog. I'd say your wife was a tease, wouldn't you?"

Comedy?

A Ph.D. watches along with his father and his brother as his wife makes love to another brother on the living room couch.

Absurdity?

Harold Pinter's play of family estrangement and alienation, "The Homecoming", transforms the shocking into the mundane and the real into the absurd.

"The Homecoming is the current production of the University of Connecticut's department of theater at the Storrs campus, running until Nov. 2 at the Jorgensen Theater.

The play concerns a lower middle class London family that consists of an aging father, Max, played by Ron Smith, his ineffectual brother, Sam, played by Wally Skiba, and Max's sons, Lenny the pimp and Joey the would-be prize fighter, played by F. Kenneth Baldwin and Robert Bennett. The eldest son, Teddy (John Ellis) returns from university life in America with his new wife, Ruth, played by Irene Shortall, for a "homecoming" visit that ends with his becoming a whore.

Pinter does not believe in plot, and the characters and their actions seem to be ripped from some

Whenever you think of theatre, you usually think in traditional terms. Drama, at least in this country, had developed very little in this century until the past decade when numerous experimental movements arose to question the established theatre and seek new modes of expression. The Off Off



The Successful Life Of 3 in rehearsal.

Broadway Theatre is one such movement, which, in the past several years has proven to be one of the most original and probing forms of drama. Its favorable acceptance and reception in the cultural centers of the nation has made it a formidable force affecting American Theatre.

This fall the College is fortunate to have two outstanding plays from

are provocative and unconventional, speaking in highly authentic and original poetry. They follow their own logic rather than the familiar narrative logic of standard plays.

Echoing Samuel Beckett's technique, Miss Fornes deals in both plays with the subject of ignorance and the stupidity of man. "Successful Life" presents this in a simple straight forward manner while "Tango Palace" deals with the problem in a far more probing and serious vein.

"The Successful Life of 3", as Miss Fornes describes it is "a skit for vaudeville". In ten comic

variations, the play demonstrates the many routines of ignorance that we come to accept. The play's principal characters He, She, and 3 dramatize people's failure to function creatively within a relationship. It suggests man's failure to face himself honestly and inquiringly, and to examine his relationship with others rather than participating in them mindlessly, thus endlessly repeating patterns. The director of the plays, Mr. George Sherman, denies that the play itself is vaudeville, but explains "I have taken the familiar shapes and arrangements of vaudeville, its familiar look and sound, as a basic structure in which these people function. I have tried to invest the vaudeville with meaning in the sense that the original, great vaudeville is based on routines that are premised on human character and situations".

The approach to "Tango Palace" is far removed from the vaudevilian air of its predecessor. The play focuses on the relationship between Leopold, a clean-cut young man, and Isadore, a Hermaphroditic clown. Throughout the play the two characters constantly engage in childish games which become life and death struggles and then engage in life and death struggles which become childish games. Leopold could be viewed as Man searching for human love and, ultimately, the love of God. In his search he journeys from a complete state of innocence through suffering to a state of the awareness of the nature of existence. As his journey progresses Isadore punishes, prods, cajoles, flatters, and tricks Leopold to a point of action, but when he acts he finds that his action is not final and discovers that he must bear the burden of what has gone before in what comes after.

Though riddled with comic touches, "Tango Palace" is a more intellectual approach to the common theme of both plays. It is a tribute to Miss Fornes' skill that both plays can be viewed and enjoyed on many levels. Neither play is lost in obscure or overly intellectual dialogue.

This latest offering from the Jesters will be presented Homecoming weekend November 8-11.

### Fall Suggestions...

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# Abysmal MacLeish Drama Opens At Image Playhouse

by William J. O'Reilly

When it was brought to my attention last week that Archibald MacLeish was to be presented at the Image Playhouse this past Friday night, I was overwhelmed and most eager to take in the performance. The title of the play in itself, "This Music Crept by Me Upon the Water" suggested to me the superb imagination that has sparked the MacLeish works with which I was familiar. Long had I respected the literary excellence of this man until that Friday night when a Pandora's Box of aesthetic travesty was opened to me at the Image Playhouse.

The dramatic conflict centers on the theme of the once-in-a-lifetime encounter with the es-

sence of oneself. In this particular example the experience springs from a sudden calmness that overtakes the tropical island that is the setting of the play. Herein the tradewinds, which had usually been accustomed to continual activity, cease their movement momentarily the air becomes extraordinarily calm and the characters, once bathed in the silver tones of moonlight, are suddenly alone with themselves and their thoughts. That is to say only those characters who feel independence at that very moment are free to encounter the here and now, or more accurately the paradise that the island can represent if one wrests oneself free from the

shackles of society and family involvement.

As I see it, the theme is trite; for it is clearly a concept that has been worked upon at least once by every notable playwright, theatrical upstart, and nearly every schoolboy who has ever had to write an "imaginative" account of life. MacLeish's story, complete with American and British Tourista prototypes, is concerned with this same view of wasted lives and that solitary opportunity to free themselves from their flashy yet dreary existences. How sad it is that I was forced to see this spectacle under the circumstances of today, which cause the theme to assume its cover of banality through its own exposure in present literary society. Once upon a time, back in the fifties when the play was born, perhaps the idea seemed fresh and vibrant to the intelligensia. I can only assume that there did exist some relevance of artistic innovation back in the days of black leather and street wars and greased pampadours.

Sometimes a lack of artistic imagination in a given play can be overshadowed by superbness of acting, yet I am sad to admit that the Image Players did little to rectify this horrendous spectacle. All characters with the exception of Elizabeth Stone, portrayed by Ellen Jones, and Chuck Stone, played by Bruna Uteley, projected only the most minimal appearance of professionalism. Colonel Keough careened through his lines with a sorry hit-and-miss affectation of a deep southern drawl; Anna Bolt spilled her several lines with a disconcerting blandness; all lacked any semblance of grace in gesticulation and body movement, catching expression only once or twice by the tail. It must be stressed, I suppose, that many if not all of the actors and actresses at the Image are merely involved in this for purposes of diversion and so forth. Yet it seems to me, at any rate, that this information should not blind us from the innumerable flaws in performance that were made last Friday night. Rather, this knowledge should bring us to sympathize with some of the errors some of the time, but hardly all of the errors all of the time.

## Music Events Include Classic, Contemporary

Instrumental music at the College will have a number of "innings" in November - beginning with the November 3 concert when chamber, orchestral, and symphonic band compositions will be performed in the Goodwin Theatre of the Austin Arts Center at 2:30 p.m.

This parents day concert, scheduled to take place the afternoon of the opening of the Picasso Art Exhibition, includes music by Handel, Hook, and Mozart among the classics. It will commemorate the Gounod Anniversary, and also present music by contemporary American composers Virgil Thomson and William Schumann. As novelties there will be the New England pre-

miere of 'L' Offrande Lyrique' by Gossec and Dalayrac of Napoleonic times, and the world premiere of the Queen Elizabeth Waltz. To celebrate two of the greatest artists active today, the ensemble will present the Serenade from the ballet Pulcinella, choreographed in 1920 for Diaghilev by Leonide Massine, with sets and costumes by Pablo Picasso. The music which Igor Stravinsky composed based on themes of Pergolesi has been arranged by Baird Hastings of the faculty.

The initial student chamber Music Concert of the season will take place in the Widener Gallery at 4:00 p.m. on November 20. Norman Aprill, Kebabian, Lloyd Lewis, Nicholas Neumann, Larry Whipple, and Timothy Woolsey will be featured in music by Handel, Beethoven, Schubert, St. Saens, Ives, Debussy, Rachmanioff, and others.

November 25, on the occasion of the visit to the College of Mr. and Mrs. Geraint Jones for their Violin and Harpsichord recital, Mr. Geraint Jones also will conduct The Trinity College Orchestra in an open rehearsal of Haydn. The other compositions will be Mozart's Piano Concerto K.482 with Winston Davids as soloist.

## Coghill Talk To Examine New Chaucer

The man who has turned Chaucer's Canterbury Tales into a smash-hit musical comedy which is currently scandalizing and delighting Londoners will be at the College on Wednesday (November 6).

Nevill Coghill, who spent most of his career as a university professor, will talk in McCook Auditorium at 8:30 p.m. on "Modernizing Chaucer." The talk, which is sponsored by the Department of English, is open to the public.

Professor Coghill is no newcomer to the theatre. For many years he coached the famed Dramatic Society of Oxford and is Governor of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre in Stratford-on-Avon. He recently directed Elizabeth Taylor and Richard Burton in the movie version of DR. FAUSTUS, having already directed them in the stage version in 1966 for the University Theatre, Oxford.

Coghill dramatized his own edition of the "Tales" to celebrate the 650th anniversary of Oxford's Exeter College. A record company then commissioned some music from composers Richard Hill and John Hawkins. The result, according to critics, is a blend of medieval piety and modern pop which with Coghill's fast-moving modern English has made the "Tales" into a "rollicking, raunchy musical comedy."

Dr. Bard McNulty, Chairman of the English Department, who invited Professor Coghill to come to Trinity says: "If New York's experience is anything like London's, the queues will be forming to get a look at the American version of the musical which is scheduled to open on Broadway in February.

## Bishop Pike...

(Continued from Page 1)

"excess luggage" and infuse with its ideas a "pantheistic" approach to God. With the current 'morality of honesty' which Pike sees as dominant among people twenty to thirty years of age, the Church might succeed in meeting the need of all people "to perceive, grasp, touch, and be in continuity with ... salvation or enlightenment," the aim of the pantheist. Along with this, the bishop stressed the necessity of unity, and for relaxation of the boundaries between denominations.

Any restructuring of the institutional church would require a vibrant clergy capable of initiating change. The last few years have shown "a very radical decline in men for the ministry ... a drop of nearly fifty per cent in the Catholic Church" and "a drop not unlike that in the Episcopal Church." Accompanying the decrease in numbers in the clergy, Pike noted that less than half of graduates from Episcopal seminaries in the United States had attained better than average grades, and nearly twenty per cent had received no education at all past the undergraduate level. Due to the decline in the church's attractiveness, fewer men of quality are drawn to the ministry. As the ministry declines in quality, the whole system "goes down in geometric progression."

The decline in the quality of the clergy is not the only indication of the church's fall. Bishop Pike noted unprecedented low attendance in the Anglican churches of England, Canada, and Australia, and in addition, the reluctance of Englishmen to be married or have their children baptized in the church. During the "religious boom after the last war," some fifteen years ago, "only fifteen percent of the people had doubts, some seventy per cent thought the church was booming right ahead," declared Pike. "A few months ago, it turned out that only fifteen percent thought the church was getting anywhere, and fifty-seven percent of the people think the church is in decline."

The bishop connected this non-participation in organized religion, once again, to the "Church of the Gaps." The first is the familiar "Credibility Gap," brought about because the church has "continued to say things that never were true and increasingly grow very hollow sounding." Pike quoted a recent survey in which it was found that only twenty-four percent of Episcopalians look forward to a second coming of Christ, and fewer than fifty per cent can conceive of the virgin birth. This is true in both cases of even smaller percentages of Catholics, and yet both churches continue to avoid any movement to delete these ideas from doctrine. According to Pike this is a flagrant attempt to "keep the people stupid," "a kind of cynicism which wears very thin, and it doesn't get anywhere in the end because you can't keep the people stupid ... after a while people want to organize a God so that they're saying it the way it is."

Bishop Pike indicated that the reason for the rejection of many of these outworn ideas is a "morality of honesty today in the twenty to thirty age level ... an increased sensitivity ... a great sense of due process of law developing among young people." Pike added "when people criticize the ethics of young people, I think 'nuts'!" Comparing the ethics of young people today with those of his college years, Pike recalled "the ethic was do your work, get your grades, get ahead, get your degree, make money, be successful ... we were not ethical at all, that's grave materialism, that kind of conformity, fear, and cowardice."

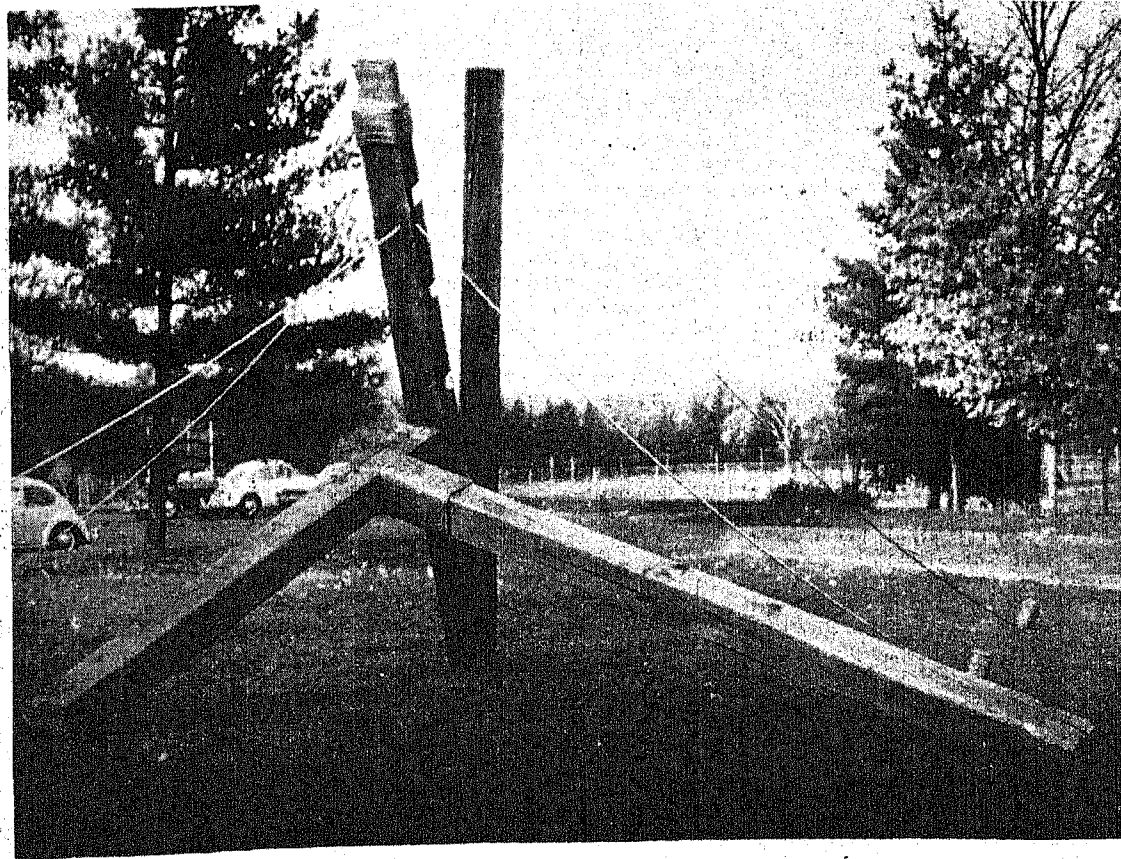
The heightening of the ethical considerations of today's young people is proof to Pike that there is among "the non-conformists in the secular society a higher degree of morality than in the institution which calls itself God's church." This defines the second gap, the "Performance Gap." Pike pointed to the "conformity-morality the church has often stood for" as "often the least ethical thing going." He recalled that at a recent meeting of the House of Bishops in Augusta, the bishops involved themselves with "little sins" rather than getting involved with the important issues, as "it appears that the reason why nothing was said when they were in the midst of the week when the Soviet Union made clear it was going to do what it did to Czechoslovakia, is because they flatly agreed, apparently, to say nothing about the United States less successfully trying to do the same thing in Viet Nam. Why? Because then the British would not be embarrassed by anything being said about Nigeria and Biafra ... So nothing was said relatively about anything, I mean in the 'big sin' way. They did say that polygamy was a bad thing."

From the same meeting of the House of Bishops, came a statement "by a careful count of hands, barely passed" verifying the "primacy of conscience," which in Pike's view "is strange, because what we are supposed to be in the business of is encouraging conscience." This example further illustrates to Pike the "Performance Gap" in his church, especially since the First Amendment insures the primacy of conscience and "the Nurembourg Treaty doesn't allow obedience to the leaders ... it says to follow your conscience."

The final and most important gap in the church is the "Relevance Gap." "The relevance," said the bishop, "of so much of what we seem to be talking about, thinking about, writing about, preaching about, and making creed about, makes the whole thing a big 'ho-hum.'" No one in Pike's constant stream of lecture audiences has asked him about the trinity, the virgin birth, or any other archaic part of church doctrine; in the last four years.

The question in Pike's mind as to the possibility of eradicating these gaps in the church is answered by the fact that the "very decline of the institutional church has proven already, as it has proven in other countries, where the decline is much further advanced, in some places to the point of collapse ... has been accompanied by the intensification of the quest for meaning." The recent demand for establishment of college departments of religion, the increased enrollment in courses of those departments, and the greatly increased market in religious literature all serve to illustrate to Pike that these does exist a "meaning market" which the church must take advantage of if it wants to survive, catering to this market for

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OUTDOOR SCULPTURE in Funston Court.

# Monroe Probes Politics, Racism, Television

by David Green

In an interview Wednesday afternoon, Bill Monroe, Washington Bureau Chief of NBC News, defended television against the "avalanche of criticism" that greeted the media's coverage of the Democratic Convention, and claimed that a majority of the viewing public wanted to sympathize with the Chicago police, although the force was "largely out of order in their use of clubs."

A wide range of topics, which included the purpose of television, the presidential campaign, and the problem of racism was also discussed during the interview.

Monroe maintained that television should be wary of assuming a direct role in the education of the public, as its primary concern should be to preserve "the credibility of the news media so that people on all sides will have the feeling that the press is trying to tell it like it is." However, he expressed the belief that television might be effective in combating racism.

Referring to the candidates, Monroe noted there is a "tremendous danger" that the public might look upon the election of Richard Nixon "as a license to be tough in the sense of being brutal and vengeful." While criticizing the ineffective campaign of Hubert Humphrey, Monroe praised the Vice President as "one of the most creative politicians that has come down the pike in this country."

The Washington Bureau Chief characterized the Wallace campaign as a symptom of the racial tension in the country, and pre-

dicted that the American Independent Party would be in existence for at least four or six more years. Claiming that the Chicago police "lost their heads," he declared that they "apparently felt that newsmen were their enemies just as the peace demonstrators were. They clubbed the peace demonstrators, and they felt that it would be just as well to get the reporters out of the way."

**"...the viewing public wanted to sympathize with the Chicago police..."**

While admitting that there was some "horrid and offensive" provocation by the demonstrators, Monroe stated that its extent was greatly exaggerated by Mayor Daley. Similarly, Monroe observed that some members of the Chicago police were attempting to preserve order within their ranks. He cited the case of the police sergeant who personally subdued and dismissed one of his men who had lost control.

Attempting to explain the reason for the popularity of Mayor Daley, Monroe noted that Chicago had a long history of inefficient government. "Everyone is grateful that Mayor Daley has paved the streets and put in street lamps and improved the police department--at least until a couple of years ago."

Monroe asserted that the roots of racial strife run very deep in the United States, but dismissed the attempt to discuss the problem in terms of racism as inadequate. "I don't like to use the word racism because it carries a connotation of blame. I don't think there is any point in blaming people for being born into a situation--being born into attitudes that are not their

fault." He continued that "Many people who have racist attitudes or racial bias in their thinking would like to get rid of them, but don't know exactly how. I have run across people who could easily be called racist who are uncomfortable in their feelings. They sometimes make rather touching appeals to precedent by saying that they're being asked to turn around and think something different from what their church taught them during their first 40 or 50 years of life; different from what their schools taught them; different from what their parents taught them. This is an appeal that can't be ignored. Human attitudes are terribly hard to change and to break. To ask people to change attitudes that they were brought up with and to reverse them--turn them around 180 degrees--is asking too much. People can't do it. I guess I'm preaching gradualism, but gradualism is something that we can't avoid."

In light of the fact that the middle class of American society feels itself most threatened by the black revolution, Monroe suggested that the media address itself more often to white ethnic groups.

"These groups have a sense of identity and nationality that is often overlooked. We do pay attention to these people at election time. We crank them into the computers, and we go to certain precincts that tell us how the Poles voted in Cleveland, and how the Croats voted in Detroit. We recognize that these groups exist, that they have a certain identity, that they tend to flock to the same neighborhoods and that they vote the same way. But between elections, we don't seem to pay much attention to them."

"A sociologist with whom I am corresponding pointed out that to some extent these blue-collar, white Americans were not so much angered by black progress, but that they have a feeling of being left out, and that nobody was paying any attention to them."

"This struck me very much along the lines of the child specialists who suggest that you pay particular attention to the older brother and sister when the new baby is born in order to keep them from strangling the baby."

When asked to speculate on the shift toward the right in this country, Monroe replied that the main cause of the reaction was the riots of the past four years. He also noted the increase in crime and

the disaster of the Vietnam war. Even the increasing prosperity can result in a tendency toward political reaction, according to Monroe. "If you are more prosperous than you were before, and if you have acquired a 15 foot runabout that you proudly keep in your driveway, you may feel more threatened by the riots than you were before."

Monroe attributed some of the increasing fear to the militants

**"...Nixon will attempt to rise above his reputation as a 'very junior' personage in politics..."**

among the blacks. "We have a tendency to absolve them from all blame on the basis of the historical wrongs they are expressing. But I don't think you can have Carmichael and Brown talk about burning everything down, and talk about guerilla warfare without a great many people--who are hostile to them in the first place--getting nervous, getting scared, and saying, 'By God, if they're going to talk that way, we're going to talk about bringing a strong man into the White House.'"

"The black militants enjoy the sound of their language. They enjoy throwing the obscenity and the profanity at Mr. Charley, from whom they've taken so much guff for so long. It's an exercise in exhilaration--it's a carnival--it's a picnic--it's kicks. Their people enjoy it, and there is a political plus from this kind of language for its leaders."

"But most whites are overly nervous about it. They don't recognize that Carmichael and Brown have not won a substantial constituency among blacks. They don't re-

cognize that there is a tremendous moderate sentiment among blacks; that the average black man is remarkably conservative along-side Carmichael and Brown. The whites don't realize that the bulk of the blacks are people who are conserving their own economic gains. While they might be angry and have a feeling of wrong and injustice, they're willing to work within the system."

"Most whites are overly nervous because of the rhetoric that has been thrown at them. They don't have sufficient understanding of the situation, and they don't have enough confidence in their own recent gains."

When questioned about the candidates, Monroe indicated a clear preference for Humphrey, and was sharply critical of Richard Nixon. While acknowledging the fact that Nixon was attempting to win the election by stressing the theme of 'law and order,' he was hopeful that Nixon would demonstrate some progressive attitudes if elected. Monroe suggested that a candidate who is known for his strong stand on 'law and order' might be in a better position to be compassionate, and further the cause of civil rights.

Monroe predicted that Nixon will attempt to rise above his reputation as a "very junior personage in politics: a man who wasn't quite worthy to be Vice President, even under Eisenhower." Nixon, he conjectured, will make an attempt to display himself as a statesman and a good, if not great president.

"There are also some things going for Nixon that are not generally appreciated," asserted Monroe. "One thing is that he is in luck in terms of law and order. Any president is in luck in terms of law and order. As the riots went down during the past summer, there is no reason to believe that they won't go down next summer. That is already the trend. Whoever is president is going to get credit for it without doing anything."

Referring to reports by sociologists that showed cities with liberal administrations were most troubled by riots, Monroe pointed out that "If you get an administration that comes into office with the theme of law and order, and doesn't come in with all these promises, it may be in better shape to preserve law and order, as well as do some things that have not been preceded by a wave of promises."

Monroe observed that blacks are distrustful of the American liberals who have promised without accomplishing. He remarked that Lyndon Johnson made lofty declarations about eliminating poverty. "When I first heard him say some of these things I thought, 'My God, this guy has some remarkable nerve. How can he possibly deliver on what he's promising to do?' He might have been better advised to have a modest scale of poverty projects. He acted as if all problems were going to be solved during his administration; it may have been exactly the wrong thing to do. Right now the entire poverty program has a bad name."

Whoever is elected president will have to be conscious of the Right, Monroe believes. In that respect, the NBC News director states that Nixon might be more effective in ending the war "with a messy settlement that would be less criticized than if Hubert Humphrey put across the same settlement."

Monroe expressed enthusiasm for Humphrey's intellectual ability, but commented on the Vice President's inability to present himself effectively to the Public. "I think Humphrey as a man is much better equipped than Richard Nixon to be President. There is

something to be said for the Lippmann argument that the Democratic Party should not be elected. On the other hand, the Democratic Party with Hubert Humphrey its President would be quite different than it is now. The first thing Humphrey did in a matter of hours after being nominated was to replace John Bailey with Larry O'Brien. He also kicked out John Criswell, a young grey-haired man who sort of looks as if he was born in Texas boots, who was apparently appointed by Lyndon Johnson to run the Democratic Party for him--using John Bailey as a figurehead. Humphrey is a tragic figure to those who know him a little, and have sort of grown up with him. He is a brilliant man of great warmth and naturalness. Several years ago, when he was still Senator, we had a series of background breakfasts in Washington for the benefit of a dozen NBC correspondents. Gene McCarthy was one of the Senators with whom we had breakfast as well as Hugh Scott and a few others. Humphrey, much more so than any of the other people with whom we talked, held this group of a dozen NBC correspondents absolutely spellbound.

"These men had been in Washington 10, 15, 25 years; they are sort of tough, leathery and cyni-

**"...Lyndon Johnson delights in being cruel to people around him..."**

cal, and they don't pay much attention to politicians, and they're not awed by being in the presence of a U.S. Senator. For an hour and a half, in response to some questioning, and Humphrey does do some filibustering, he spoke about the American system: his hopes for it, and its possibilities, and practical politics in relation to the system--and it was brilliant. When we left the place we thought, 'My God, if we had that on audio-tape or video-tape, it would be a hell of a program.'

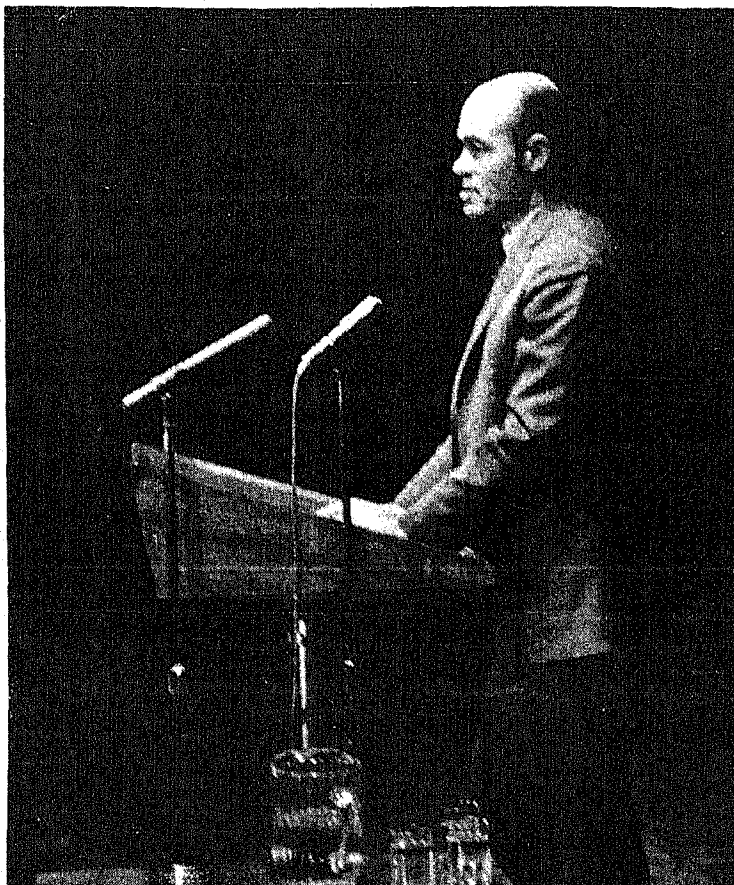
"He is far ahead of Jack Kennedy or Nixon or Truman or Eisenhower or anybody in terms of what he has accomplished in this system--far ahead of McCarthy. It's almost a question of trying to find out what the defects of the man are, for his strengths are so great."

Some of the major defects of the Vice President are, according to Monroe, his devotion to Lyndon Johnson and to the Vietnam policy. The NBC Bureau Chief also expressed concern with the mediocre calibre of the men surrounding Humphrey. However, the choice of Edmund Muskie as a running mate indicates that quality of the Humphrey retinue will improve, Monroe said.

"I also worry about his not being able to come across over television," stated Monroe. "I don't think he's waged a good campaign. I think he's open to criticism as a politician--in not seeming to sense what's going on in the campaign."

Monroe deplored the emphasis the Vice President has placed

(Continued on Page 5)



William Monroe, NBC Washington Bureau Chief.

(Hayes Photo)



# Moynihan Faults Policies Of Kennedy's Brain Trust

"The only way to tell the candidates apart is to look at their vice presidents," declared Dr. Daniel P. Moynihan, in a two hour speech that ended the day of Political Concern that presented many controversial commentaries on the present political situation.

He remarked that he felt that the Democratic Convention was "most open and productive" compared to past conventions. Supporting Hubert Humphrey for President, Moynihan stated that if elected, Humphrey would form a coalition between the liberal elitism, the industrial society and the Southern Democrats.

"I would like to see a more candid Richard Nixon." He also questioned why Nixon was chosen when they "knew Rockefeller would beat any Democrat." As far as Wallace was concerned, Moynihan said "he must know more than those ten sentences he keeps repeating." When voting, Moynihan felt that you should "pick a party, not just a person."

He pointed to the permanent structure that the United States had established with John Kennedy and then remarked, "four years later the nation is on the verge of instability, or at least feels that way." Placing a great deal of the blame on the intellectuals, Moynihan said that Kennedy had relied too strongly on his intellectual staff.

"The war in Vietnam... was the product of the American University." "Johnson," continued Moynihan, "made a disastrous mistake" and "became a slave to every Harvard Professor around him."

Moynihan remarked that Dwight Eisenhower "may not have been a very nice person, but he was a brilliant politician."

Shifting over to the Vietnam War, Moynihan felt that the counter insurgency tactics were disastrous in Vietnam. When questioned as to a solution, he remarked, "Well, we have General LeMay."

It is the opinion of Moynihan that if the U.S. were to withdraw, the Communists would move into Laos and Cambodia. However, he questioned whether the price of staying there was not greater.

Commenting on the present draft system, Moynihan felt that the U.S. would eventually institute a voluntary army. He also mentioned that the Southern militarists had been against drafting students. Their philosophy being "if you don't draft them they won't bother you."

"The sexual life of students," exclaimed Moynihan is a "biological absurdity." He pointed out that there has been a drop in the biological maturity of students, accompanied with an extended age



Daniel P. Moynihan at Thursday press conference.

of dependency. He felt that this age group ("twelve years old to a master at Radcliffe") was living an unnatural life.

"We have now largely run through our dependable stock of ideas that will work when tried." Sensing a disbelief that many of the present problems do have solutions, Moynihan remarked that we have utilized past ideas and now face "enormous voids." "We've tried, to a minor degree, most of the things we thought would work."

In a press conference earlier that afternoon, Moynihan remarked "unless we make an immense

commitment to integration... we will have a quasi-separated society." He felt that the "country is more separated than two years ago." "The trouble in our city," he criticized, "is the aftermath of neglect."

Dr. Daniel P. Moynihan is presently the Director of the Joint Centers of Urban Studies at M.I.T. and Harvard and Senior Professor of Education and Urban Politics at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard. He is also the co-author of "Beyond the Melting Point" and author of the "Moynihan Report."

## Panel Group Analyses Political Atmosphere

Reverend Joseph Duffey, Mr. Michael Calo, and Attorney George Ritter were the three speakers in a panel discussion moderated by Mr. McKee of the Government department last Thursday on the College's Day of Political Concern. Ritter and Duffey spoke in favor of Humphrey and Calo in favor of Wallace. Nixon was not represented. Each man was given a chance to speak, and then the panel answered questions from the floor.

The political system of the country has been placed under a strain this year, declared Duffey, by an "interest explosion, and an increase in public participation." The people have lost confidence in the viability of electoral politics, and are disenchanted with the philosophy of reform, said Duffey. The country needs a new type of leadership that will create a mood that tolerates dissent, he added.

Calo, declaring himself a prognosticator, predicted that white and black men will soon be in the streets fighting for equality. He insisted, however, that no cause can be worthy enough to justify violence and stated that the black man must be punished for his crimes and civil disobedience ended. Calo pointed to the relatively "cool summer" as a manifestation of the black man's desire to keep Wallace out of office. The only power the Negro can have is voting power, maintained Calo, and their duty is to stay off welfare and get jobs. Calo stated that the problems of today are not inherent in our systems but in the men holding office.

Defending Humphrey's position in the Democratic convention, Ritter declared that the Vice-President is a "good man" who was compromised by the machine politics of the Johnson-controlled convention. He stated that Humphrey should have repudiated the con-

vention, but was unaware of the events taking place in the street.

In response to a question concerned with the death of traditional liberal reform, Duffey asserted that our system has failed to solve the problems of poverty; and that we have been led to a point of crisis.

According to Duffey, Humphrey is moving along with the country to the Right, although he is trying to maintain the middle ground. But to remove the middle, added Duffey, is to allow tyranny or rebellion.

Duffey commented that Nixon is likely to punish the poor and suppress dissent, so the country's future must be entrusted to Humphrey by default.

Ritter was confronted with the question: "What ways might the system be changed?" He stated that the convention system must be abolished along with the idea that a few party leaders are qualified to select a candidate.

The question of demonstrations was raised, and Ritter maintained that heckling is never fruitful, and that it is a mistake to tear down a system when it is weakest. He stated that the people must be less personal in their demands and be more concerned with the future of the country.

Calo commented on this question noting that the black man has been discriminated against "since the beginning of mankind" and he will never correct the situation by rioting. Calo asserted that he was unprejudiced, and that even some of his best friends are black. "Heckling is wrong and people should extend courtesy to a speaker" added Calo.

Commenting on graft, corruption and patronage, Ritter held that patronage is a "necessary evil"

## Duffey Colloquium Notes New Challenge to "System"

The death of the philosophy of reform "can only mean the destruction of our society," declared Rev. Joseph Duffey during the colloquium sponsored by the department of Religion Thursday. From this destruction, he continued, will come a new and better society or anarchy and tyranny.

Duffey insisted that the philosophy of reform must be given one more chance to succeed. He asked that it be applied once again to the electoral system while acknowledging its failure to solve the problems of contemporary society.

This year the political system has been severely tested, Duffey noted, by an "enormous release and explosion of hope." This optimism has been encouraged by McCarthy's successful crusade to change the Vietnam policy of Lyndon Johnson, claimed the former state coordinator of the McCarthy campaign, and by the "exhaustion of liberalism, and the vacuum of political policy and theory on the new left."

Duffey pointed out that the industrial system hits dissenters over the head and threw them into prison, and that now the philosophy of protest exists to question and deny the viability of democracy.

In the past, noted Duffey, dis-

sent existed in an atmosphere that accepted the electoral system as the best possible method. However, he added, today we are forced to debate, question and defend the systems developed. The choices before us are reform or rebellion, anarchy or tyranny, he declared.

The problems of yesterday were regarded as tragic and unsolvable but these problems today, in our technological world, are merely regrettable, stated Duffey as he called for a new style of political leadership that will act upon the will of the people.

When questioned about the rejection of the will of the people by the major political parties, Duffey asserted that an investment of hope demands instant results when they are often unrealistic. He said, however, that the McCarthy people were frustrated but not beaten, and are still involved and working.

Duffey demanded the end to romanticizing the lives of radicals such as Che Guevara, which makes heroes of ordinary men in an attempt to make a cause attractive. Those on the left, maintained Duffey are interested mainly in "the purity of radical noise" but they should, instead, concern themselves with effective motion within the present systems.

## Monroe Interview...

(Continued from Page 4)

on the distant past throughout the campaign, rather than looking toward the future. Humphrey is, claims Monroe, presenting himself as an old man. Nevertheless, he believes that Humphrey has not "run out of steam," and is capable of inspiring people and winning their affection. "A president of that kind," emphasized Monroe, "might be tremendously useful. Nixon's not a man to win anybody's affection. He is a relatively cold man."

In responding to questions relating to President Johnson, the Washington news director described him as a man who is especially difficult to work with. Monroe affirmed reports that Johnson was often unkind to his Vice President.

"Lyndon Johnson delights in being cruel to people around him, and I'm sure he's been cruel on occasion to Humphrey. My God, recently he signed some paper to the effect that there would be an Eisenhower Week in the middle of October. If he's going to have an Eisenhower Week, why did he have to have it two weeks before the election. He should have had Hubert Humphrey in mind a little better than that."

"I don't think Lyndon Johnson wants Humphrey to lose, although the President's demeanor has done much to suggest that. He has been so quick to come back and contradict things that Humphrey has said that he has set an example of political thoughtlessness on his part."

These answers led the interviewer to ask whether Lyndon Johnson is "just a mean old man."

"I guess the answer is yes," replied Monroe. "But he apparently loves his wife and his daughters, and I am told he can be very warm to people. There are stories about thoughtful gestures he has made to people. But he likes to be warm and thoughtful on his own terms. He is also very cutting and cruel and hard to work for; he is difficult in terms of the staff getting along with him. He is the kind of man who does chew people out--using profanity in doing so in front of other people: the sort of thing that is considered unnecessary and thoughtless."

"I think you could make a good case that he was not equipped for the presidency in terms of his approach to things, the kind of personality he was. He is sort of a backroom politician--a man who

was good at getting deals made in the Senate. He is a Texas politician."

"There is sort of a rough type of politics down there, and they are a rough sort of people. At a convention in Texas a few years ago, a group I was with was brought to see a rodeo. There was a clown who performed and talked over the loud speaker between the various acts. This guy told some of the most crude men's room jokes you ever heard in your life. And I thought this explained a little bit of Lyndon Johnson. This is Texas. It is a rural, backwoods, country kind of place in spite of the fact there are millionaires there."

Finding few positive remarks to make on behalf of Vice Presidential nominee Spiro T. Agnew, Monroe noted that when he met the man, he had some doubts as to whether Agnew was fit to be Governor of Maryland. Furthermore, he found Agnew to be uninformed "about some of the elements of American life--including the blacks."

Monroe offered that the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy might have made a very interesting President. Unlike McCarthy, Kennedy was capable of making an emotional commitment--a man "who wore his heart on his sleeve," declared Monroe.

"I put some weight on having a president who means something to the people in terms of being a personality. If you could have a president who could be as genial as Eisenhower--but do something--that would be the ideal possibility," asserted Monroe.

Monroe claimed that a Democratic defeat in November will leave the party in shambles. In such an event, he foresees that there will be a great fight in the Democratic Convention four years from now. He speculated that Senator Edward Kennedy, Hubert Humphrey, Eugene McCarthy and Lyndon Johnson will exert considerable influence.

When asked whether he felt that the surviving Kennedy brother would want the nomination, Monroe replied that one cannot be sure, because Kennedy is "scared and horrified by what happened to his brother."

## Discussion Day...

(Continued from Page 1)

liberal to recognize the realities of the situation. The second is the "cruel deception" of those who pretend to have an answer to the problem, and the third is the presence of a large urban lower class in an industrial democracy.

Moynihan's informal lecture, which followed his press conference, drew the largest attendance -- approximately 300. The panel discussion in Wean Lounge which was held earlier that morning, which featured State Attorney George Ritter, former McCarthy worker Rev. Duffey, and the former state co-ordinator of the Wallace campaign Michael Calo, drew active participation from the large audience.

Former TRIPOD chairman, A. Rand Gordon '69, who had made the arrangements for the Day of Political Concern, expressed satisfaction with its outcome.

# Trinity Tripod

## EDITORIAL SECTION

October 29, 1968

### Time to Amend

In urging the student body to accept the Report of the Commission on Judicial Procedures the Senate had to reject the final recommendation of its own committee, appointed to study the report. This Committee, headed by William Reynolds '71, did a thorough and comprehensive job of pointing out the proposed system's drawbacks and proposing amendments.

Section X of the judicial report, which establishes the President of the College as a one man appeal board, is in the greatest need of amendment. The judicial system presupposes a strong President, an accurate assumption for the duration of Dr. Lockwood's stay at the College. In the final analysis, any judicial system must take into account the Board of Trustees' ultimate right to overrule any decision and impose any penalty it deems fit. The Commission wisely placed the President of the College between students and Trustees, in a position to avoid the types of confrontations that both sides would deem unfortunate. In its intentions, the Commission showed good sense. Unfortunately, the report overlooks the fact that student defendants as well as others, have a right to appeal to a board representative of the entire community which makes its decisions on the basis of majority rule. One man chosen by the Board of Trustees to govern the College hardly meets those requirements.

Mr. Reynolds' committee has proposed an amendment to the system that would establish an appeal board consisting of one student, 1 faculty and 1 administrator. The amendment also asks that the President serve as the "final appeal board," thus keeping the College's chief executive within the system and providing students with protection against arbitrary Trustee action. This proposal is fairer to student defendants and serves to lend more weight to community decisions. With two representative bodies ruling prior to the final appeal there is less danger that a President of the College, present or future, would see fit to simply call the question according to Trustee dictate to avoid a painful confrontation.

A second and equally important amendment proposed by the committee comes under the heading: "Disposition." It is in this section that the Commission gives the President the right to order a re-trial of a defendant found "not guilty." The report explains that such retrials will be initiated only if additional evidence is uncovered or if it is shown that there were procedural difficulties in the first trial. The word for this passage, as is now

generally known, is "double jeopardy." We agree with the recommendation of Senator Reynolds' committee that decisions of the board should be final, "subject only to an appeal by the defendant."

Section XIII of the Commission Report, entitled "The Role of the Trustees, should be struck from the document. It is an offensive eyesore.

As stated above, the committee's recommendations for amendment are valid. As the Senate Committee's report itself implies, the deficiencies listed are amendable. The committee's conclusion that students should reject the new system, thereby necessitating the formation of yet another committee to draw up yet another system, was wisely rejected by the Senate at its meeting Sunday night.

### Interaction Center

The Trinity Interaction Center, once scoffed at as a product of the "angelic lunatic fringe," is now operating on the campus. The initial funds for the Center come from last year's senior class gift. Its offices are in the old Medusa headquarters; they are manned by students and faculty wives serving as secretaries. Those who thought it couldn't be done are advised to take the walk to Mather Hall's second floor.

The question of course is no longer the feasibility of involving Trinity College in the urban problems of Hartford. The question now is how it can best be done. The Center will need the cooperation of all students presently involved in social action projects of any description. Files will have to be compiled on all available opportunities for work of this sort. With this information on file the Center will begin its placement service, hopefully from a volunteer pool of College students.

The Center's steering committee will need much student and faculty assistance in gathering the necessary information and, more importantly, in doing the jobs that need to be done in the Hartford community.

The Editorial Board of the TRIPOD sees the Center as potentially the best thing that has happened to the College. We urge complete student and faculty support and cooperation.

## LETTERS to the chairman

### 'censorship'

Last Thursday I was abruptly informed by a WRTC Director that the Board had decided that my Wednesday night show, "Emanations", would be discontinued. The reasons given were vague but revealing: apparently certain people were "offended" by my show and considered the material "inappropriate." Despite repeated inquiries, I could elucidate no further details concerning WHO was offended (some guardian of the public morality?), or explaining the inappropriateness of anything played or said over the air. My show consists of rock and folk, poetry, classical and Eastern music.

Nevertheless, I gained a first-hand experience of the authoritarian way WRTC is run. The Board has absolute power to remove shows from the air, and has done so before to uphold its ultra-straight, priggish conceptions of "taste." One of the most radically creative programs of last year's season was similarly treated because one Board member considered it "gross and disgusting."

It is depressing that the judgments of a prudish few should have such power; what becomes of the much vaunted ideal of "academic freedom" when censorship exists on a college radio station?

Peter M. Ferdon '71

### 'easy'

It's easy: To be a freshman, and not to know what happened here; to be a sophomore, and to let the older leaders carry on whatever it was they were doing (after all, it was last year); to be a junior, and figure your bit was done when you were attending all school meetings (last year); to be a senior, and just not give a damn because it's all irrelevant.

It's easy: It was a quiet summer, (except for Chicago) but that was different, wasn't it? There are new courses, a new president (maybe he can carry the ball for us), a new semester with poetry readings and concerts to miss, and, most important of all, look at the nice weather we've been having!!!

It's easy: We passed all that stuff at the all college meeting (you know, the bit about \$15,000 or some impressive sounding figure). We set up a committee on RACE AND POVERTY (were we supposed to join it? I forget.) Well, someone's doing something. There's something going on in Washington about gun-control isn't there? Somebody's working on the raising of the money, I think. We HAVE set up the committees. It's easy, it's cake...

Mark A. Edinberg, '69

### Bishop Pike...

(Continued from Page 3)

meaning, "which the church is about, that which the church is fumbling, in an increasingly self-blinding and self-deluding way is trying somehow to do is a legitimate task." "If one kind of succession apostolic or otherwise, won't do it, then others will rise up and other avenues will be found." What is demanded, says Pike, is a "distinguishing between the earthen vessels and the treasure," dropping the unnecessary doctrines, and embracing the needs of the people.

"I love the Church," explained the speaker, "I'm a conservative about the church." Conservatism in Pike's analysis involves "checking out the product, let alone the packaging." In re-forming the church, Pike points out the necessity for enlisting the productive capabilities of all of the people involved, stating "one is not really loving the church when he just sits, and wants nothing to happen as things gradually go down; that's not conservative, it's just sad."

Pike's "last word" in his lecture "Is about God." As a Pantheist, the bishop points to a "unum" in the universe which is "at least person, at least as much as we are who have evolved ... the one, the all, whichever way you want to put it, is at least personal." In sharing a belief in continuousness with God with another, the Pantheist's question to himself is "to find out who you are; in fact your triumph in religion is to be able to say, 'I know who I am.' Who am I? I am God; that's not arrogant, because so are you, let me help enlighten you ... that is another way of looking at it all, the Pantheistic view," which is developed further in Pike's most recent book, IF THIS BE HERESY.

In summing up the idea of the Pantheistic view, the controversial bishop stressed that the importance of self-understanding is important because "we may not want to make it too difficult to believe in ultimate reality for ourselves," which can often be the result for those who grant to God infinite power and knowledge for those who say he is "omni-everything-in-sight ... We may not want

to make him immoral, by saying he is omnipotent, omniscient, and omnibenevolent, because you can say immediately, if he's all that strong, and if he's all that smart, and if he's all that nice, why are things such a mess? And there's no answer to that question." He added that there is no "empirical evidence that God is omnipotent ... it's legitimate to draw a modest inference from data, but you don't need to extrapolate all the way to the sky."

Along with the personal continuousness with God is the Pantheist's perception of movement with the movement of God toward either "a good time comin'" or toward unification with the outcome of reality as a whole. There is a possibility with this idea of unity "with a God who is not removed from us, and not up there somewhere out of the game, and unreal, really, for anything that matters, as indeed we've sought to make him ... nor one that's immoral, but one that rather is moving toward the good and the fulfilling and the orderly in the best sense of that word, not the conformist kind of order, but the order of sweet reasonableness." On an encouraging note Bishop Pike concluded his lecture; "Therefore I would say God is not only not dead, he has never been more alive, and he's got a great future. Let's help make it so."

# Trinity Tripod

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THE  
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CAFE

# **INSIDE**

Trinity  Tripod

Vol. II, No. 4

October 29, 1968

## **“The frustrations of this day”**

**Joe Duffey**

**and the**

## **Connecticut Democratic Convention**





During my recent interview with Joe Duffey, I mentioned the Connecticut State Democratic Convention of last June, where he had led the walkout of over 500 McCarthy-pledged delegates and alternates. Just before the walkout, in an address to the convention, Duffey had said, "I must say that the party has, in large measure, sought at many points to accommodate our efforts."

I had been at the convention, ostensibly as Duffey's aide, and I recalled a somewhat different impression of the party's attitude toward us. When I asked Duffey to justify his statement, he smiled - almost sheepishly - and replied, "Well, it may be that in the flush of the moment just before walking out I was a bit generous in that statement."

Indeed he was. The chief cogs of the party machine made several concessions, but none of these concessions in any way reduced their monopoly on the exercise of power within the state Democratic party. This was the central issue of the convention. McCarthy, Vietnam, the unit rule: these were only the secondary issues through which the main fight would be fought. When the convention, and the party, split, it was into two camps; the Partymen, under John Bailey who favored rule by enlightened oligarchy, and the McCarthyites under Joe Duffey who had a mandate from Connecticut voters to demand proportional representation in party affairs.

It was, of course, the McCarthy campaign that made Joe Duffey the leader of this reform movement. Chairman of the state McCarthy for President committee, Duffey was instrumental in assembling a coalition of blacks, upper-middle class whites, and students that challenged the party chosen ("uncommitted" for Johnson, later Humphrey) delegates to the state convention. Riding on the magic of Senator McCarthy's showing in New Hampshire and Wisconsin, the McCarthy coalition was able to win 44% of the popular vote in the April 10 Connecticut primary. By June 21, the date of the state convention, Duffey could count on at least 25% of the delegates to support him.

Tactically, the objective of the McCarthyites was to receive proportional representation on the 44-man delegation to the Democratic National Convention in August. This meant that at least eleven of the national delegates should be McCarthy supporters. Furthermore, the unit rule, which had long muzzled minority opinions on the Connecticut delegation, must be abolished. The McCarthyites also wanted the state convention to support plans for a presidential primary and some form of a "dovish" resolution on Vietnam. By comparison, however, these two were non-controversial issues; if they lost on the convention floor, they lost. The concept of proportional representation was not negotiable and if the McCarthy supporters "dovish" resolution on Vietnam. By comparison, however, these two were non-controversial issues; if they lost on the convention floor, they lost. The concept of proportional representation was not negotiable - and if the McCarthy supporters found their voice in any way smothered by the party leadership, there was an excellent chance they would walk out.

I had known Joe Duffey only vaguely during the primary, owing to the essential lowness of my position on the campaign staff. When I showed up in Hartford for the convention, after spending ten days working for McCarthy in New York, I was seized upon by three national staffers and given a 1½ watt (fairly strong) walkie-talkie. "Follow Duffey around," they said solemnly, "wherever he goes. You should be no more than ten feet away from him AT ANY TIME" (emphasis theirs). The purpose of all this was to keep him in constant touch with the other McCarthy leaders and with the communication center in the Hotel America. So through no personal merit on my part, I wound up spending the next two days with Duffey, wandering backstage in the Bushnell where the convention was being held, carrying a miniature radio (whose antenna posed a real threat in those close quarters) and receiving various and sundry strange looks from party officials.

One of the first things I noticed about Joe Duffey was his smile. He is constantly smiling in his own friendly, benign sort of way. Talk to him, and as the conversation lengthens, you soon become aware of the fact that he is still smiling. Only if the discussion becomes fairly deep will this benign expression be replaced - and usually, only briefly at that - by a look of intense concern. It doesn't matter who he is talking to; it's a fairly safe bet that by the end of the conversation, he will be smiling again.

This smile as well as his friendly disposition in general, is both sincere and non-partisan. Duffey is as cordial to John Bailey as he is to his own staff. In fact, one of the criticisms leveled at Duffey by other

McCarthy delegates was that he was TOO friendly to Bailey during the convention. I think Duffey considered the criticism irrelevant to the main issue; he is concerned with the inequities of a political and social system, not the personality of any man. Speaking to him about the choosing of delegates to the national convention, I had indicated that I felt one man controlled the Democratic party in Connecticut. "No," he interrupted firmly. "We are talking about the fact that the party has come to depend upon one man to make this choice."

That "one man" both of us was referring to was John Bailey, and we knew it; yet both publicly and privately, Duffey has normally refrained from criticizing Bailey personally. In his speech to the convention, Duffey stated: "Somehow, we have been caught, it seems to me, in a political system which was not made, as some of us feared from the beginning, for a great citizens' participation such as ours.....the problem we have here is one of a system which has locked in the chairman of the party."

Winning in a political convention is like winning in a football game; it takes an amazing amount of careful preparation before-hand. Proposals, resolutions, and counter-resolutions have to be written; a tentative and realistic assessment of voting strength has to be made for each issue; tactics and strategy have to be worked out and agreed on. All of this work was still going on Friday, just before the convention was scheduled to open, and climaxed in an all-night strategy meeting of the state-wide McCarthy leaders (no one felt too bad about this - they knew the party leaders were doing the exact same thing three floors above).

At all costs, the party wanted to avoid a public fight in the convention. The spectre of a splintered party and a Republican victory in November played an important part in the party leadership's calculations. So the party tried to accommodate us. Bailey was in constant touch with Duffey, and "negotiations" - bargaining - over national delegates continued right up until Duffey's speech before the walkout. By Friday afternoon, Bailey was talking in terms of less than five delegates; the McCarthy leaders wouldn't hear of it. No less than twelve. Twelve? Bailey was incredulous. It would never happen. Back and forth, the political jockeying continued, with neither side gaining an advantage. After the trivia of Friday night's opening session was over, both sides retired to their respective headquarters; the party officials on the tenth floor of the Hotel America, and the McCarthyites in room 701. Each group tried to wait the other out, and a general air of tenseness prevailed.

At 3 AM Saturday morning Bailey and his men broke. About seven of us were sitting around the communication room - Duffey, McCarthy, floor manager Anne Wexler, two McCarthy national staffers, myself, and two other students - when Art Barbieri of New Haven walked in with a cheery (cheery? At 3 AM, he seemed to possess all the warmth of an eel.) good morning to us all. Barbieri, one of the more notorious members of the state party, had been delegated by the upstairs authorities to bring Duffey and Anne Wexler up "for a chat."

The scene was forced, ridiculous. We had gained a psychological victory in the subtle maneuvering by forcing the party to come to us. Duffey and Wexler tried hard to keep elation out of their faces. Barbieri tried hard to keep sourness out of his look. None of them succeeded too well.

Duffey was ushered into a small hotel room, where he found the leadership of the state Democratic party, obscured by smoke, staring fixedly at him. Commenting later for the London Times, Duffey could only say, "It was like something out of 'The Last Hurrah'."

Unfortunately, even now, Bailey was still talking far below eleven. No deal. With nothing really resolved, Duffey went back to Room 701, and the all-night meetings continued.

Actually, Joe Duffey is a leader in much the same way Senator McCarthy is a leader. Neither man actively sought power, but the circumstances of our society somehow forced each one to "back into" a position of leadership. "I moved into politics by necessity, I think, rather than by choice," Duffey maintains. He admits that he enjoys the political process, yet he retains the hesitancy about seizing power that he himself traditionally assigns to liberals. His leadership is founded primarily in a widespread respect for the ideals he speaks for, rather than any real power that he wields. His is not a "take control" type of leadership.

A case in point came early Saturday morning, when some of the McCarthy leaders conceived of the idea of having Joe Duffey challenge Senator Abraham Ribicoff for the nomination for Senator. At that point, prospects of receiving adequate representation on the national delegation seemed dim, and the steering committee felt some other race must symbolize their opposition to the war in Vietnam and the leadership of the Democratic party. "I'm afraid my candidacy became a kind of symbol of that," Duffey said.

Driving to the Bushnell Saturday morning with a covert ally, he had explained, a trifle embarrassed and in what sounded like a note of apology, "They want to run me for the Senate against Abe." Much to Duffey's relief, the idea was soon dropped from serious consideration.

Political conventions are many times compared to three ringed circuses; in this case the comparison was especially apt.

On top of everything else, Saturday was very warm, which contributed to the general unrest inside the convention hall. Hot dog and ice cream vendors were in abundance right outside; at times, they drew a larger attendance than the convention proceedings. June 22 was also some sort of holiday (the name escapes me - I don't think I even knew then), and in the middle of the afternoon session a full blown parade passed just outside the convention hall, complete with VFW's,





John Bailey is a very astute and skilled politician, I think he recognizes that the context of politics is changed, that the rules are changing, and he recognizes this much more than the people about him."

Cub Scouts, high school bands, and an obnoxious racket.

Backstage in the hall, there was just as much confusion, but none of the holiday spirit. Duffey was constantly in conference with Bailey, Governor Dempsey, Senator Ribicoff, and his own steering committee. On the floor of the convention, business was proceeding, but it all paled in importance beside the final item on the agenda - the choosing of national delegates. Richard Goodwin, former Special Counsel to the late President Kennedy, now advisor and speechwriter for Senator McCarthy, addressed the convention in a plea for support. Adlai Stevenson III made the appeal for Vice-President Humphrey. Ribicoff was renominated for the Senate (no opposition). The peace plank was defeated. A platform of sorts was adopted. The unit rule was defeated, one of the few real accomplishments of the convention.

The crunch was coming. Bailey was now offering eight delegates. When Ribicoff offered his seat to a McCarthy delegate during a rather eloquent plea for party unity. Bailey raised the offer to nine delegates and five alternates. Then nine and nine, and there he held.

The McCarthyites met and considered. They decided that they would accept ten delegates, but nothing less. There they held.

The two opposing groups met in conference for the last time sometime after 4:30. There was no deal - and everyone knew that just as soon as the convention voted on the list of delegates, Joe Duffey would walk out with as many Democrats as he could take.

The convention quickly became quiet as John Bailey walked to the podium with the list of delegates in his hand. Word of the impending walkout spread rapidly throughout the hall, and everyone was tense.

The secretary read the names on the list, mispronouncing many of them. Forty-one names; only six of them were McCarthy supporters, with three blanks in the list reserved for McCarthy-pledged delegates.

Several delegates called for a point of order. They were ignored. In one of those brilliant moves that has made the Democratic Party great, the secretary intoned:

"All those in favor say ayetheayeshaveit."

It was blatant and absurd; it was also unnecessary. Hundreds of McCarthy delegates began shouting angrily, moving into the aisles in what seemed like a genuine storming of the podium.

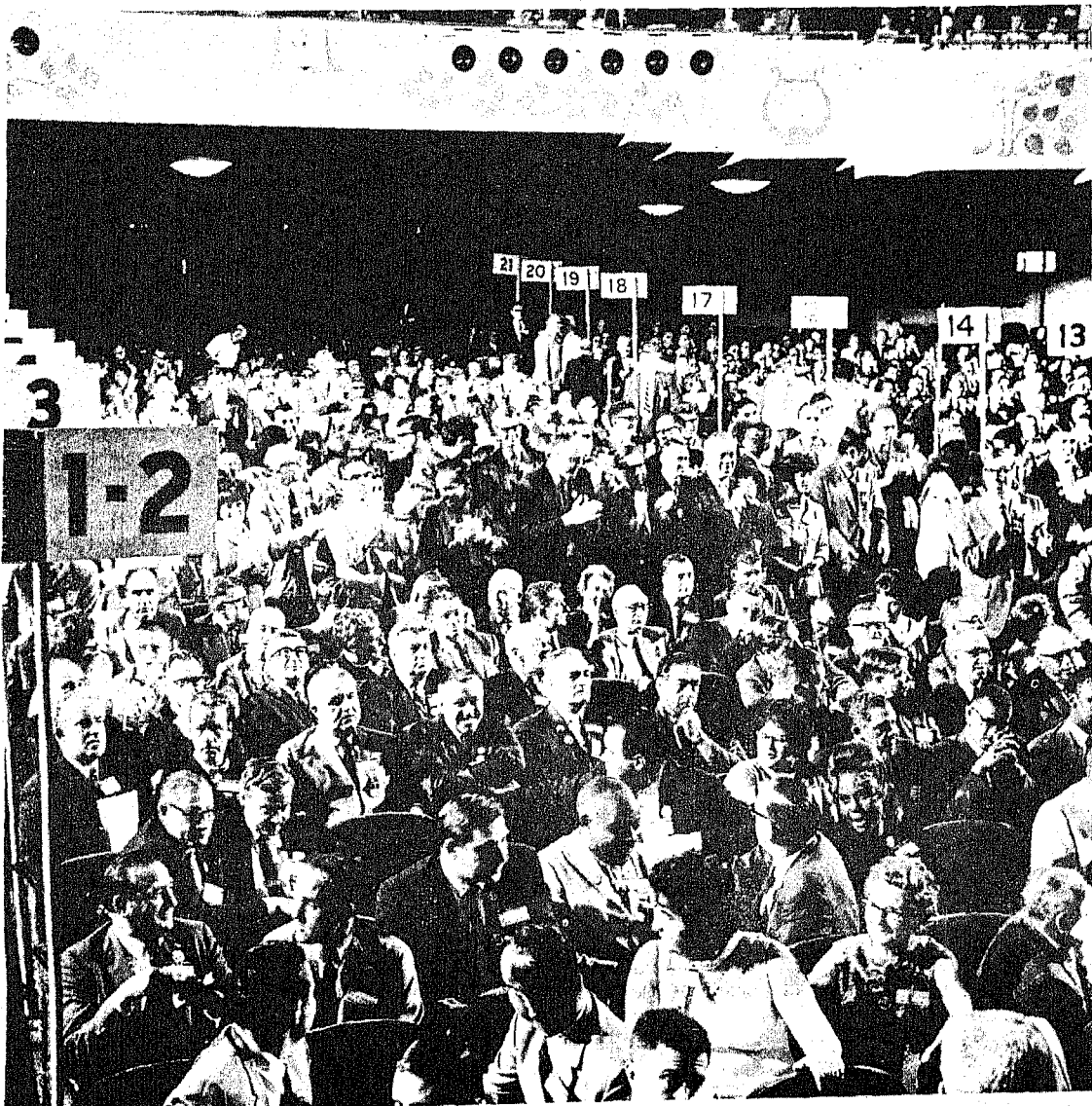
The revolt was silenced only by the announcement that the Reverend Joseph Duffey has been granted privileged time to address the convention.

Oddly enough, Duffey was smiling as he began to speak. It was a smile tinged with a sense of sadness, however. The walkout would be a sign of defiance, surely, but in terms of what we had tried to accomplish that day, it was also a sign of defeat. Duffey began by withdrawing the names of the McCarthy supporters from the list of delegates. Then, without bitterness, he delivered a critique of the party that explained why they were leaving.

"This is our dilemma," he declared. "We have found the party receptive to us, but we have come to a point where we can go no further with a system that cannot yield what is, in the most reasonable sense, honest and fair response to our efforts.

"We are going to leave this convention AND remain within the party. We are going to remember the frustration of this day, and the shortsightedness of those, who, against the reasonableness and the pleas of some 'fairminded' high officials of this party NOT Bailey, have denied us what we consider to be a fair and honest reflection of the proportion of strength we have turned up here."

He quickly finished, and stepped off of the stage into the main aisle. We followed him out of the hall and into the street, leaving Bailey and the party in confusion and dismay.



"One of the things I anticipated at Chicago was losing the nomination, and of course we lost it, in the kind of conditions in which one couldn't even defend responsible political compromise. There was no attempt at reconciliation or any gestures of healing up the party. So I anticipated that under those conditions the McCarthy effort, the effort this year to take this protest and put it in the political arena, would just shatter, and we would have something like what occurred in the New Politics movement: frustration.

"I think protest in America has always been frustrated because we have never allowed political discussion of the very basic premises of the society. We've had a great consensus and then we've had a basis on which everyone has agreed, and the essentially negative style of government that we have doesn't intervene too openly in the rather free economic system. We have a kind of benevolent sense of history, that somehow, just in the competition of individual interests the good will survive. And so protest, real protest, has always had a hard time in this country.

"It's a two party system, it's dominated, and I think protestors tend to have been frustrated, to have been forced out of the political arena. So I was anticipating that we'd be back to that period of heightened frustration, and of a kind of shattering of people, that some would go to a fourth party and some would give up. So the most surprising thing to me on Wednesday night of the convention, after that kind of brutalizing influence, was the enormous unanimity for staying within the party. I think that was because people began to find themselves in a mood that you really couldn't accomplish anything in an amateur movement like this. And they really, despite the loss, had achieved a great deal. And they weren't about to turn their backs and walk away from it, and abandon what could be done.

"So I think what I find after Chicago is an increased kind of determination not to give up on electoral politics and on the Democratic party. I am more convinced or aware of the fact that we're in for a period of very intense conflict. We've had periods like this before, and in Connecticut, I think we're in better shape, and we're closer to a change than the Democratic party is nationally. There is so much evidence that the structure of the Democratic party in Connecticut is empty, bankrupt. So that I am still optimistic that this effort, if the people who are for McCarthy, and now others, will persist, very important decisions will be made about the policy-making apparatus of the Democratic party in this state for the next few years. There is no reason why we can't have a party more responsive, with broader participation.

"...It depends on the persistence of the people who are trying to make a change this year - whether they'll stay in the fall, whether they'll stay next year, whether they'll stay the year after that. If we stay with it, we can change the political system in the state much more substantially, and I don't know what Mr. Bailey's future will be. A lot of the leadership of the party will have to change dramatically, will have to change over the next few years. Our hunch is that Connecticut is a state of literate voters who are not going to buy the machine style political boss approach, and that this style of political leadership has already had its last hurrah."

## INSIDE

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Mr. Duffey Interviewed by Theodore M. Lieverman '71

Photographs courtesy of Mr. Duffey.



# THE OTHER END OF THE STICK

## Case of the Defense

by Steven Keeney

Many of the cities in which we have built our homes may burn this summer. Hartford, itself, cannot be considered immune from that possible tragedy. While the factors producing any riot are numerous and, often, indistinct, one fundamental condition is now increasingly understood to be of major significance: racism, specifically, WHITE racism. The report of the President's commission on Civil Disorders found that the racial tinderbox that had been developing in our cities since WW II was a direct result of white racism. Tom Hayden, in his outstanding book *REBELLION IN NEWARK*, affirms that the law-breaking violence of the rioters is the most recent response in the long patient evolution of black protest against colonialism--"of the rioters to the original and greater violence of racism, which is supported directly by the entire white community." (3) Hayden is more specific when he says: "They (the people of the ghetto) have found the channels closed, the rules of the game stacked, and American democracy a system that excludes them. They understand that the institutions of the white community are unreliable in the absence of black community power. They assume that disobedience, disorder, and even violence must be risked as the only alternative to continuing slavery." The United States Commission on Civil Rights reported, as early as 1967 that "The slums of virtually every American city, harbor, in alarming amounts, not only physical deprivation and spiritual despair but also doubt and downright cynicism about the relevance of the outside world's institutions and the sincerity of efforts to close the gap." (A TIME TO LISTEN, A TIME TO ACT, p. 132)

Clearly the institutions of this country are at least implicated and, I would contend, in no small way responsible for, the explosive racial climate of America, with all the disorder and rioting that has come to involve. As the commission report's title implies, this is, in fact, a time to listen and a time to act. And it's getting late.

In relation to the sit-in, however, there is another important consideration, that is, the contemporary collegiate situation.

That situation may be briefly described in this way: today's collegiate perspective is characterized, both in this country and abroad, by increasingly strong social awareness and by activism. Most college students today are deeply concerned with the racial situation, with the civil rights movement, and with the structures that maintain the injustices they see. Of those students a significant number have been or are now fighting racism and colonialism in America.

But it is not only that commitment to the civil rights struggle that we must consider in this sketchy study of factors. More importantly, we must not forget that the commitment to racial equality rises out of a broader and far more consequential dedication to the dignity and rights of man. The whole thing gets very personal when you don't think about skin tones any more, when you begin to realize that a government or an institution that gravely wrongs one person or one group can as easily attack any.

That begins to give you this picture of many of today's collegiate students: He is a man of morals, believing that men have inalienable rights. He will, as *Newsweek* (May 6, 1968) said, determine to change society rather than change his ethics. Very personally, I find my ethics violated by undemocratic government and by racism. I see both my society and this college as undemocratic and as racist, the college being a little more undemocratic and a little less racist than the society. I know I do not hold that view alone.

The two considerations of the racial crisis and the collegiate climate come together for this case in:

Trinity College

At the least, American colleges should be qualitatively equal to American society. It is desirable and healthy if they are continually in advance of the general development of the country--it is a fitting proper role for the hotbeds of knowledge to be the innovators of society. By the same token, it is a reprehensible disservice to society for colleges to be more primitive than society as a whole.

Yet, strangely, that is in many ways the position of Trinity Col-

lege. Trinity is governmentally much less democratic than this already undemocratic country; it has reached the ethical heights of the Grand Canyon (Dow stock, neutrality on war, inaction on poverty or racism, paternalistic and clumsy parietals, etc.); it is, generally, a hotbed of silence, and disinterest. For example, last night at about this time, T.A.N., the same organization that initiated and conducted the sit-in, sponsored perhaps one of the foremost authorities on the phenomenon of black revolution in America, Dr. C. Eric Lincoln, author of four fine books including *THE BLACK MUSLIMS IN AMERICA*. Only three faculty members and one member of the administration attended. And remember this is less than ten days after the sit-in they called shocking!

This year was, I think, especially difficult. The revolution in the ghetto reached a new level of violence. The tactics of civil disobedience had become violence, the tactics of civil disobedience had become not only respectable but, to many faced with the choice of non-violent civil disobedience or unprecedented riots, desirable. College students were, in increasingly large numbers, finding scrutiny of their government necessary--over civil rights, over Vietnam, and over the draft--and the government was not standing up well. Then came university complicity: University of Pennsylvania was doing secret research on bacterial warfare and so were dozens of other universities and colleges across the nation. Colleges were assisting the draft board and some had black admissions quotas. Dow recruiters were visiting, services, including the WACs and WAVes at women's colleges. Hundreds of students on almost any campus of reasonable size had participated in a peace march, or a civil rights march, or some form of direct action. Berkeley had been relatively successful a few years ago and now Howard University was a hands down winner. At the same time, at Trinity, a clandestine decision to increase tuition was made without notice to or consultation with the students. A student strike was voted down by a tooth skin. Still silence from the administration,

much the same from the faculty. No change in the decision making process was in sight so the Senate proposed its own model after considerable deliberation. The proposal was interred in a committee. Parietals and drinking codes were blatant hypocrisy. More silence from up the down staircase. Then King was shot. The college waited for a Presidential decree to fly the flag at half mast when it had lowered the flag the morning of a professors death earlier the same year. School was called off Tuesday, nearly a week later, again by governmental order. But silence rained. Except for one faculty member. I sat with him for several hours and through the church service. I can still remember quite clearly the professors who bustled over, shook his hand, said something nice, and left, convinced they'd made peace with the system and this guy with VALUES. Who you can readily see is wierd: no one else was out there were they? And even more I remember thinking of all the professors who didn't come at all--there couldn't have been more than 10 or so who I saw all that day. That murder was a catalyst. A lot of kids who never would have marched before, joined the march the next day. And they learned the ugliness of that prejudice we keep hearing about because they were cursed by onlookers. Right in Trinity's backyard.

But nobody did anything. Not a peep from the administration, not a sound from the faculty. Business as usual seemed to be the order of the day. The Senate hastily drew up a multi-faceted response that included a scholarship fund. It was unanimously passed April 7 by the Senate and it was ratified by a vote of 608-96 at an all college meeting April 8. The trustees, who had had a full meeting earlier that weekend were invited to attend the meeting or to speak. They declined. Senate representatives had asked for admission to the trustee meeting April 6 to explain the 4-4-4 committee. They were abruptly refused without explanation. The April 9, 1968 Tripod reported the passage of the Senate proposal at the all-college meeting. No comment, from either the administration or the students. The Trustees wrote a letter informing the

Senate that action on the 4-4-4 committee would not be taken until at least June 1, when everybody was back home. The April 17, 1968 Tripod headlined: "Senate Scholarship, 4-4-4 Measures Await Enactment."

The President of the Senate personally delivered a copy of the Scholarship resolution to the President. He found that the President had a proposal he was planning to submit to the trustees, the contents of which he refused to divulge. On April 21 at 7:00 p.m. T.A.N. met and decided to hold a sit-in if the Senate proposal was not passed at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Trustees, scheduled for the next day, April 22. The faculty maintained its silence. Organizing began for the sit-in. The Senate met at 10:00 on the same night, April 21, and passed a resolution introduced jointly by Senators Washington and Bauer calling for implementation with all deliberate speed of the proposed Negro scholarship Fund and the suggested courses. The vote was 28-2-0. Senator Washington announced at that time that there would be a rally the next day at 4:30 and that the vigil would begin at 4:45 and continue until affirmative action was taken. That day at 4:45, roughly 275 students were gathered under Brownell Statute. Very soon, the march, four abreast, into the building began. At last we heard from the faculty, though unofficially. Prof. Richard Lee, of Philosophy, insisted that I get permission from one of the Deans to open the second of the two doors in front of the Treasurers window.

Social Theory, in this history

A Prelude: It is imperative now to diverge for a moment in order to apply some relevant structure to some of the rather disjointed facts; does the national order relate to the collegiate order?

Unquestionably, today's answer is emphatically yes. Communities take action not because of the foreign presence of an outside agitator but because of shared ideals, mutual frustrations, and a common sense of responsibility. The riots are a response--to the greater vigilance of racism; the illegal underground railroad

(Continued on Page 11)

COLORED GUYS,  
THEY DON'T  
WANNA WORK,  
THEY MARCH ON  
WASHINGTON--  
GOVERNMENT  
GIVES 'EM  
A BLANK  
CHECK.



PSEUDO-INTELLECTUALS,  
THEY WANNA  
CHICKEN OUT ON  
VIETNAM. THEY  
MARCH ONNA  
PENTAGON--  
GOVERNMENT  
RUNS OFF  
T'PARIS  
T'NEGOTIATE.



CRIMINALS,  
THEY AINT  
HAPPY IN  
JAIL, THEY  
CRY TO A  
LAWYER--  
SUPREME  
COURT  
SETS 'EM  
FREE.



HIPPIES, YIPPIES,  
WHATEVER YOU  
CALL 'EM, YOU  
DON'T LET 'EM  
TAKE OVER  
OUR SCHOOLS  
AN' OUR  
STREETS--  
TV CALLS  
YOU A  
FASCIST  
PIG.



IT'S NO ACCIDENT THE  
COLORED, THE  
PSEUDOS, THE  
CRIMINALS AN'  
TH' HIPPIES  
ALWAYS GET  
WHAT THEY  
WANT AN' WE  
NEVER GET  
WHAT WE  
WANT. IT'S  
BECAUSE THEY'RE  
ORGANIZED!



THE ONLY  
PEOPLE  
TOO  
DUMB TO  
GET  
ORGANIZED  
ARE US--



THE  
LITTLE  
PEOPLE!

WELL IF ALL  
THOSE OTHER  
GROUPS GOT  
THE RIGHT  
TO THEIR  
ORGANIZATIONS,  
WE GOT  
THE RIGHT  
TO GO OUT  
AN' GET  
OUR  
ORGANIZATION!



WELL CALL IT  
"AMERICA."



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10-27 COWART

## History Colloquium Begun by Students

An "intense dissatisfaction with the history department in general" has influenced a group of Trinity history majors to form the History Colloquium. According to the originator of the Colloquium, Michael J. Jimenez '70 he and his fellow members feel that history is the best department on campus but has some "very serious flaws."

The Colloquium's basic concern is that scholarship is not encouraged by the Department. Part of the problem, it feels, is that Trinity admits students who are not interested in scholarship, but prefer to do the minimum amount of work required to get by. Many of these students are attracted to the history department, claims Jimenez, because, by its de-emphasis on scholarship, the Department gives the appearance of requiring only a nominal amount of work from the students. The faculty, the Colloquium feels, is living in the past and will not yet admit that in today's world, to instill a desire for scholarship among the students should be their primary concern.

To bring about needed improvements, the Colloquium hopes to convince both students and faculty that change is necessary, and to establish a means by which both groups can work together to effect change. As a first step in these efforts, the members of the Colloquium drew up a series of proposals for revamping the Department and discussed these proposals with the individual members of the faculty. In addition, a memorandum was sent to each major, listing some tentative proposals and asking for opinions on them.

Some of these proposals included abolition of History 101-102 as a history requirement replacing it with an introductory course with greater emphasis on historiography; abolition of specific requirements in the major with requirements only in defined areas of study such as American, European, or Third World; individual comprehensives; increased independent study; and possible requirements outside of the Department (e.g., Economics, Religion, Psychology, and Fine Arts.)

## Engley Cites New Fines

This past week, Donald P. Engley, Librarian, issued a statement concerning the new fine policy. He wished to remind the students that the new policy involves a cash payment and should be paid at the return of the book.

The new policy is as follows:  
1. Fines for overdue books are payable only at the library upon the return of the book. Failure to pay at that time results in the fine continuing to mount until paid.

2. The fine for Stack Books is ten cents per day per book until the return of the books. If the fine is not paid at that time it increases at five cents per day per book until paid.

3. For Two-hour and Overnight Reserve Books the fine is one dollar per hour until the books are returned, and fifty cents per hour additional until the fine is paid.

4. For One and Three-Day Reserve Books the fine is twenty-five cents per day until the book is returned, and ten cents per day additional until the fine is paid.

A number of new courses were also proposed, such as special problems courses (Victorian England, Imperialism, the New Deal), Ethnic conflict in America, and the Black Experience in the Americas.

The Colloquium membership is optimistic that changes will be made, especially after the new curriculum report is released, establishing a more fertile environment for change.

## Parents Weekend Features Panel, President's Reception, V. Football

Discussions with faculty, business meetings, receptions, athletic contests, concerts and an art exhibit will highlight the fifteenth annual Parents Day weekend at Trinity, Nov. 1-3.

The three-day weekend will begin with a freshman football game with Wesleyan and will end with the opening of an art exhibit featuring "Fifty years of Graphics by Picasso."

Following the football game Friday the directors of the Trinity Parents Association will be guests at a reception and dinner with President Theodore Lockwood in Hamlin Hall.

On Saturday morning the parents will be the guests at coffee hours at the various academic departments on the campus and will chat with faculty members. The annual meeting of the parents association will be held at 11 a.m. in the Washington Room of Mather Hall.

The parents will then be given the opportunity to ask questions about the college from a panel consisting of Dr. Robert Fuller, Dean of the College; Dr. Roy Heath, Dean of students; Joseph Connors, a senior; and Dr. Edward Sloan, associate professor of history.

Following a buffet luncheon from 11 to 1:30 p.m. in the Field House, Trinity's varsity football team will meet the Coast Guard Academy in the annual parents' day game on Jesse Field at 2 p.m.

## CAMPUS NOTES

In an effort to further faculty-student dialogue, COMPACT has announced the initiation of a series of weekly afternoon coffee hours. Faculty and speakers from outside of the college will be invited each Tuesday afternoon to talk with students and other faculty from 4 to 6 p.m. in the Old Cave Cafe. With these coffee hours COMPACT is hoping to bridge the gap between the end of classes and the dinner hour and to attract faculty members before they leave the campus.

Dr. Robert Battis of the Economics Department will be speaking this afternoon. He is actively involved in the revision of the College curriculum and teaches the "Inequality and Poverty" course which was added at the beginning of this year.

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## Daddario Calls Technology, Education Keys for Future

Observing that future generations will live in highly technological societies, Connecticut Congressman Mimi Daddario declared, Tuesday night, that he foresees the development of a higher level of education. Congressman Daddario spoke informally before a group of Trinity students in Alumni Lounge as part of his campaign for re-election in Connecticut's 1st district.

Daddario said that science and technology are the keys to solving

our social problems. "After all", he continued, "technology, which is built on science, has brought us where we are now, and through greater development in science, ways can be found to make a better world for man." He stated that the physical sciences must be coordinated with the social and behavioral sciences in order to create the knowledge necessary to solve our problems.

For example, the congressman pointed out that science will solve

city problems such as pollution, transportation, and housing. Congressman Daddario said he supports federal funding to colleges and universities, because advanced learning is necessary to develop science and that educated people are needed to determine how to use the technology. He explained that one of the problems facing colleges and universities is the lack of regular funds. A continuous flow of money is needed by these institutions to help level off problems, according to the congressman. Daddario revealed that he is working on a bill which would provide 150 million dollars over a five year period to colleges and universities. He said that Connecticut institutions would receive between 1.5 and 2 million dollars.

The congressman, an expert on NASA, stated that the space program is very important in increasing our technology. He noted that federal funds have been cut by one billion due to the financial bind of the country. As a result only the Apollo program is being financed Daddario said. He continued that there is much to be done in the areas of earth resources, and astronomy.

Congressman Daddario voted for the peace plank at the Chicago convention because he explained, the majority position did not look to the future. At that time he felt the minority position would soon become the majority position and in fact, he continued, "it has." The congressman said that he expects a halt in the bombing in Vietnam and much progress at the Paris peace talks.

Daddario affirmed his support of a lottery system as opposed to the draft. He also stated that he would like to see service in VISTA and the Peace corps fulfill military obligation.

A carillon concert will follow the game with three members of the Student Guild of Carilloneurs at the clavier. They are David M. Angelica of Thompsonville, Conn., Robert W. Duncan of Bordentown, N.J., and Warren V. Tanghe of Great Neck, N.Y.

Dr. and Mrs. Lockwood will host a reception at their home for parents from 4:30 to 6 p.m. on Saturday. There will be entertainment in the Old Cave and a film on the campus Saturday night.

## Race And Poverty...

(Continued from Page 1)

Black Reconstruction, Africanism: Africa in America, 2) Institutional Racism, and the Harlem Renaissance, 3) Black Power, and Negritude, and 4) Where From Here?

Hurst stated that during the Christmas recess the project committee will re-evaluate and revise the programs offered and attempt to make the project more effective next semester. It is hoped, he revealed, that eventually the program can be refined to the extent that it could be used anywhere.

The Senate Committee on Race and Poverty also has sub-committees working on external education and the raising of fifteen thousand dollars for scholarships for Black students.

The committee on Internal Education, headed by Jack R. Anderson '70, is currently working with the SDS in establishing seminar groups and lining up films, speakers, artists, musicians, etc.

The Scholarship Committee, headed by Philip S. Khoury '69,

On Sunday there will be services in the College Chapel at 10:30 a.m. and Vespers at 5 p.m. with The Rev. Earle Fox, Jr., lecturer in religion at Trinity, delivering the sermon at the afternoon service.

Sunday afternoon the Trinity Instrumental Ensemble under the direction of Baird Hastings will play in the Austin Arts Center to mark the opening of a Picasso Exhibit, "Picasso: Fifty Years of Graphics."

sent Gary Rosen and John Verre to New York yesterday to participate in a discussion on fund raising sponsored and paid for by Accion International Co. which does community action work in the U.S. and Latin America. Presently under consideration is the sponsoring of a soul band concert on campus. In a letter sent to the student body this week an appeal for student donations was made.



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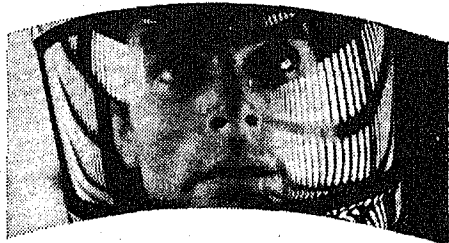
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# FACULTY SALARIES UP BY \$1100

## College Lags behind 'Little Three'

by Mike McVoy

Former Dean Harold Dorwart noted in a recent report that, "Faculty salaries at Trinity College are higher this year than they were last year but there is still room for considerable improvement." Indeed, despite an average increase of almost \$1100 in pay level of full-time faculty this year, the College will likely still find itself behind such schools as Amherst, Wesleyan, Williams, Colgate, Union, Bowdoin and Hamilton.

The recent increases for full-time faculty were awarded, according to Dorwart, "by the Dean and the President on a merit basis after discussions with department chairmen following the submission of a written report and evaluation concerning each member of his department by the chairman."

On a national basis, the American Association of University Professors annual report on academic salary data and compensation in-

dices show that the College rates a B in both average salary and Average Compensation. This is on a scale of AA, A, B, C, D, E, F. The report includes individual ranks for Professor, Associate

Professor, Assistant Professor and Instructor. According to the report, "the grade assigned for the entire scale is determined by the lowest grade for any faculty rank in the scale."

Trinity 1968-69 grades are A for Assistant Professors and Instructors, and B for Full Professors and Associate Professors for average compensation. For minimum compensation, the College received AA for Instructors, A for Assistant and Associate Professors, and B for Professors.

Average compensation differs from average salary in that average fringe benefits (such as insurance and policies and programs to aid

faculty children through school) are added to salary for the total compensation. Fringe benefits amount to roughly 13% of salary at the College.

In 1967-68, the College was rated -C on the compensation scale. (The dash is not a C minus. Rather it means that Trinity dropped from a B the year before. The report this year reads plus B, meaning that the College advanced from the C scale to B)

The main reason the College received the C grade in 1967-68, according to Dorwart, was due to seven promotions to the rank of Professor. These men were placed at the bottom of the Professor pay scale, and thus pulled down the overall average.

It must be noted however that the College barely made the lower part of the B range, and again according to Dorwart, "will certainly fall back to C next year unless salary increases are again awarded."

Salary increases at the College are made only every other year, and are geared to tuition increases. After a study several years ago, the College has tried to increase the level by an average of \$500

Table 1 Trinity College									
Year	AAUP Index Grades of Compensation		Grade of Average Compensation and Number of Faculty by Rank				Average Compensation Full-time Faculty		Average Salary Full-time Faculty
	Average Scale	Minimum Scale	Prof.	Assoc.	Asst.	Instr.			
1963-64	C	B	B 26	C 36	B 19	A 18	9,941		8,758
1964-65	+B	B	B 26	+B 37	B 23	A 18	10,779		9,548
1965-66	-C	B	B 31	-C 30	B 34	A 13	10,805		9,581
1966-67	+B	B	B 29	+B 31	B 34	A 15	11,747		10,346
1967-68	-C	B	-C 33	B 36	B 36	A 13	11,724		10,384
1968-69	+B	B	+B 36	B 35	A 33	A 15	12,934		11,459

each year. The actual average of \$478 over the past four years falls just short of the hoped for goal.

By comparing Trinity salaries to those of other colleges of similar size, it is evident that the College is actually one year behind most of the other institutions in pay increases. For example, the 1968-69 average for Trinity compares favorably with the other colleges of Table 2, with the exception of Amherst. The as yet unannounced increases for these colleges for this year will, however, undoubtedly

ly surpass the College's level. Dorwart commented that "only a massive effort can enable us to catch up and keep abreast."

In comparison to the other colleges, the College fares worst in average compensation for full-time faculty. As shown in the third table, the 1968-69 level for Trinity does not even equal six of the other seven colleges listed. In the case of Williams, Wesleyan and Amherst, Trinity's lower endowment will most likely mean that this gap cannot be closed in the near future.

Table 2

Average Salary for Full-time Faculty					
	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Amherst	12,315	13,144	13,451	14,053	
Wesleyan	12,531	11,054	11,296	11,903	
Williams	12,389	12,744	11,583	12,103	
Trinity	9,548	9,581	10,346	10,384	11,459
Colgate	9,643	9,981	10,912	11,250	
Bowdoin	10,101	10,710	10,790	11,263	
Union	10,312	10,350	10,961	11,952	
Hamilton	8,559	9,495	10,833	10,928	

Table 3

Average Compensation for Full-time Faculty					
	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Amherst	14,135	15,079	15,461	16,145	
Wesleyan	12,736	13,367	13,677	14,404	
Williams	11,952	12,443	13,456	14,012	
Trinity	10,779	10,805	11,747	11,724	12,934
Colgate	11,312	11,790	12,248	13,176	
Bowdoin	10,691	11,482	12,488	13,054	
Union	11,781	11,850	12,974	13,007	
Hamilton	10,770	10,969	12,316	12,402	

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# Text of TCC Amendment Procedures

I. COMMITTEE FOR PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM. There shall be a standing committee of the Trinity College Council called the Committee for Proposed Amendments to the Judicial System.

A. MEMBERSHIP. The Committee shall have three members chosen from the membership of the Council.

B. CHARGE. The Committee shall be charged:

1. To receive and consider, from any source, proposed amendments to the judicial system;

2. To discuss and negotiate, with interested parties, the wording of proposed amendments.

3. To report regularly to the Council, including a summary of the Committee's docket and a summary of rejected proposed amendments.

4. To advise the Council to accept a proposed amendment.

II. CLASSIFICATION OF ACCEPTED AMENDMENTS.

A. COUNCIL'S APPROVAL OF CLASSIFICATION. Upon accepting an amendment, and within the next thirty calendar days during which the College is in Regular

Session, the Council shall vote TO APPROVE CLASSIFICATION OF THE AMENDMENT AS MINOR.

1. If at least nine of the twelve members are in favor of the classification as MINOR, the Council shall so advise the President of the College.

2. If fewer than nine members are in favor, the Council shall advise the President that the classification of the amendment is MAJOR.

B. PRESIDENT'S RESPONSE TO COUNCIL'S APPROVAL OF CLASSIFICATION.

1. The President of the College must respond to the Council within the next twenty calendar days of regular session.

2. If advised of the Council's approval of the classification as MAJOR, the President may concur or object, but the classification as MAJOR will stand.

3. If advised of the Council's approval of classification as MINOR, the President must either concur or overrule.

a. If he concurs, the classification of MINOR will stand.

b. If he overrules, he must

submit to the Council in writing his reasons for overruling, whereupon the Council will accept the classification as being MAJOR.

III. RATIFICATION OF CLASSIFIED AMENDMENTS.

A. AMENDMENTS STANDING CLASSIFIED AS MINOR shall not require ratification by the student body or by the faculty.

B. AMENDMENTS STANDING CLASSIFIED AS MAJOR shall be submitted by the Council to the President of the Student Body and to the Secretary of the Faculty for ratification by the student body and by the faculty, each of which body must ACT AND NOTIFY the Council within the next sixty calendar days during which the College is in regular session.

IV. ADOPTION OF AMENDMENTS.

A. MINOR AMENDMENTS. The President of the College shall ANNOUNCE THE TIME OF ADOPTION and effectiveness of minor amendments; and

1. The ANNOUNCEMENT shall be sent by the President to the

Trustees, the Secretary of the

Faculty, the President of the Student Body, and other interested parties; and

2. The TIME OF ADOPTION and effectiveness shall occur within the next ten calendar days following his response (Section II.B.3.a.) to the Council.

B. MAJOR AMENDMENTS. Upon being informed by the Council that both the student body and the faculty have ratified a major amendment, the President of the College shall ANNOUNCE THE TIME OF ADOPTION and effectiveness of the amendment; and

1. The ANNOUNCEMENT shall be sent by the President to the Trustees, the Secretary of the

Faculty, the President of the Student Body, and other interested parties; and

2. The TIME OF ADOPTION and effectiveness shall occur at the earliest possible time. In the event said time will occur later than ten calendar days following his being informed by the Council, the President of the College must submit to the Council in writing his reasons for the delay.

## Senate to Consider Amendments...

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the report, Dr. Child stated that he did not think it necessary that the report be sent to the faculty for approval. Peter H. Ehrenburg '69 proposed that the report be sent to the four constituencies which must approve the Report on Judicial Procedures. Dr. Child said that the report "should not stand or fall on what the faculty votes." Ehrenburg then stated that he felt the report should go to the Senate. Stuart W. Mason '71, a member of the Senate, said that the amendment procedures would be discussed along with the judicial report. Ehrenburg, in response to a question by Heath, reported that both reports would be discussed at a student meeting Wednesday or Thursday.

Dr. Sloan stated that a letter would be sent to President Theodore D. Lockwood informing him of the Council's action. Dr. Child and Professor of Government Dr. Murray S. Stedman suggested that President Lockwood be asked to bring the proposal to the attention of the Board of Trustees. Dr. Child stated that after receiving the President's response to the Council's letter the report on amendment procedures would be distributed to the College community.

Also discussed at the meeting was a request by President Lockwood for the TCC to appoint a committee on long range planning, a report on confidentiality of student records, and the formation of a committee to study the question of parietal hours. The Council asked that the discussion concerning the planning committee be "off the record."

A recommendation was made by Dean Smith that a section be added to the report on confidentiality of records. The added section would give the College Archivist permission to inspect student files prior to their destruction and allow him to cull from them "material of historical value to the College." The addendum would require that the President approve all mater-

ial taken from the files. Dr. Stedman proposed that the new section be added and that the Council accept the report of the Committee on Confidentiality. Dr. Child pointed out that the committee had not yet discussed the confidentiality of faculty records. Dr. Sloan decided to postpone action on the committee's report.

Stuart Mason suggested that a committee be formed to discuss the question of parietal hours. A motion was passed requesting that Council Chairman Sloan appoint a committee of four Council members. Dr. Sloan appointed Heath, chairman, Ehrenburg, Connors, and Associate professor of English Robert D. Foulke. Foulke's appointment was provisional upon his acceptance.

The Council agreed to hold its next meeting on November 6, at 4 p.m. in Goodwin Lounge.

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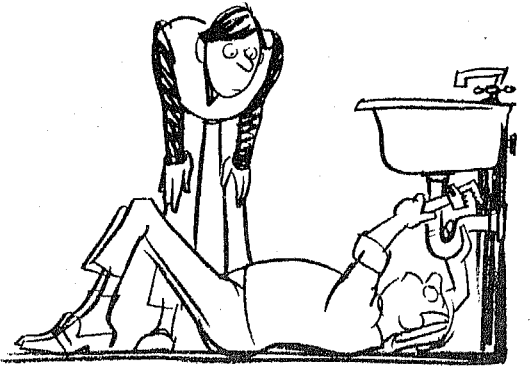
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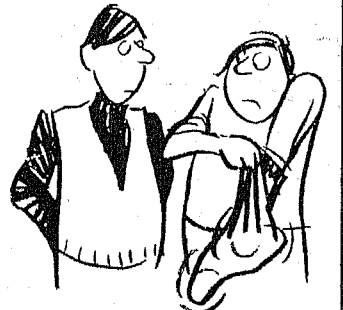
1. Pipe broken?

No, I'm trying to find where I stashed some dough.



2. That's where you keep your money?

Sometimes I put it in the flower pot.



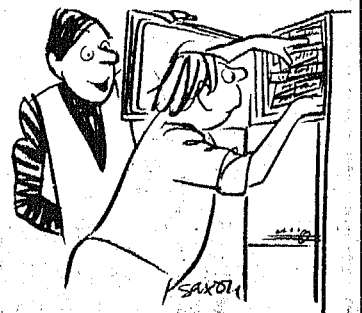
3. What's wrong with the bank?

I'd only take it right out again.



4. But that's what you're doing now.

Not quite. The beauty of my system is that I usually can't find where I put it.



5. I think you'd be a lot better off putting some of your dough into Living Insurance from Equitable. It not only gives you and the family you're going to have a lifetime of protection, it also builds cash values you can use for emergencies, opportunities, or even retirement.

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# END OF THE STICK...

(Continued from Page 7)

was a response to far more immoral slavery; mass civil disobedience during the prohibition era was a result of overzealous law; and the American Revolution was one of our earliest responses to colonial dominaton.

Similarly, the sit-in grew out of the ideals shared by nearly 200 black and white students at Trinity; it was strengthened and affirmed as we each experienced the multiplying frustrations of impotency, of being ignored, and finally, of feeling exploited; and the sit-in was impelled by a common sense of responsibility.

In a very real and important sense, none of us caused the sit-in--none of us could have; the sit-in was not the fault of the students who participated. Just as the American Revolution was primarily England's fault; and the Underground Railroad was prompted by slavery, not unemployed conductors; so the recent sit-in was caused by the Trustees, in their determination not to meet with students, in their refusal to consider or criticize a sincere and highly-intention stu-

dent proposal, and in their resolve to remain a dictatorial government.

A final point. Not to have sat-in, under those conditions, would have been unjustifiable. The passivity of the German people under Hitler was deplorable--the only manly and moral course open to

those people was, finally, the alternative Bonehoeffer readily accepted. There comes a time when morality transcends law or convenience. At that moment, the men of the world become criminals, as Beckett and Sir Thomas Moore were criminals. It is at that moment that civilization must decide between the present or the future, between growth or atrophy. That moment may be the genesis of a better world, filled with finer men.

## Text of Senate Proposed Judiciary Amendments:

### SENATE PROPOSED AMMENDMENTS TO THE JUDICIAL REPORT

- A. Under Section IV, "Board Membership," the phrase "and removed" should be added so that the appropriate sentence would read "The faculty and student members will be elected and removed by their respective bodies."
- B. Under Section V, "Complaints," add the sentence, "All complaints submitted must be signed by the grievant. Unsigned complaints will not be considered," at the end of the first paragraph.
- C. Under Section VI, "Indictment," add the clause, "or a page must personally," between the words "Faculty" and "deliver," striking the word "Will." Also change 24 hrs. to 72 hrs., add a second paragraph stating, "If the Dean of Students or the Dean of

- the Faculty refuses to indict a person, the complainant may go directly to the Disciplinary Board. The Board will then decide, by a simple majority vote, a quorum being present, whether or not the case will be heard.
- D. Under Section VIII, "Hearing Procedures," include a sentence stating, "If the defendant requests that the hearings be private, they must be private."
- E. Under Section IX, "Disposition," add a third sentence to paragraph one, saying, "Decisions of the Board are final, subject only to an appeal by the defendant. In case of tie, the case moves to the appeal board.
- In paragraph two, strike the second sentence and replace it with the statement, "If evidence of serious procedural deficiencies is uncovered, the defendant may petition the President of the College to order a retrial."
- In addition, add the phrase, "or an appeal is instituted," to the last sentence.
- F. Under Section X, "Appeal to the President of the College," strike the entire section and insert a new section to read as follows: Within ten days of notice of the Board's action against the defendant, the defendant may initiate an appeal against the Board's decision to an Appeal Board consisting of 1 student, 1 faculty member, and 1 administrator selected in the same manner as the Disciplinary Board and following the same procedural methods. The President of the College shall act as a final appeal board.
- G. Strike Section XIII, since it fails to deal comprehensively with the relation of the Trustees to the rest of the College.

# Harried Trin Harriers Still Seeking First Win

by Paul Sachner

The cross country season is off and running, and obviously, Trinity has not been running fast enough to improve on its dismal 0-4 record. The team's latest downfalls have come at the hands of Southern Connecticut and Wesleyan. Things are looking up, however, for Bill Shortell's Hilltopper harriers: they almost beat Wesleyan, and victory appears just around the corner -- somewhere.

Trinity is presently being paced by sophomore John Durland, who placed third in the narrow 27-29 loss to the Cardinals at Middletown. He has been thrust into the team's spotlight due to an injury to Junior Chuck Hoskings, Trin's number one man in meets against Bates and Coast Guard. Hoskings's return will help spark the team, but until then, the burden of a quest for ultimate victory will be on Durland's shoulders.

While the varsity have been struggling for a win, the frosh

harriers nipped the Wesleyan yearlings, 26-29, for their premier triumph. Bob Halpern led all runners in the Middletown meet for Trinity, followed by Bill Zachry who was second for the frosh and third in the race overall. TRIPOD star reporter Jim Hall finished fifth for the Bantams.

But take heart, cross country fans (wherever you are) for brighter days loom in the near future. Today, at 4:00 PM to be exact, could be a momentous day in the history of Trinity running as the Hilltoppers meet Union in a home contest. Trinity has never lost to their Schenectady foes, and today could be the day they do it in this clash between these two cross country powerhouses. Will Union upset Trinity to break Bantam supremacy? (chances appear high) Or will Trinity finally break into the win column? (Yes, Union is that bad.) Be there and see.

## Electric Marvels Help Coaches Improve Play

College football coaches no longer employ chorus lines as Knute Rockne did in building his dynasty at Notre Dame some thirty years ago. Today's coaches are aided by more scientific innovations, such as Trinity's closed-circuit television set.

The set, draped in canvas when not in use, video tapes Bantam plays and re-runs them for the players and coaches to study and analyze. Any mental lapse on the part of a player is easily traceable through the tapes, thus each participant perhaps feels more pressure and responsibility than in a conventional practice session.

Another mechanical device employed at Trinity is a computer that analyzes offensive plays of the opponent, giving nineteen items of information on each play of the game.

The intent of this computer is to provide the coaching staff with information about tendencies of the opponents best plays, thus allowing the coaches time to consider defensive adjustments to combat these plays. The computer is most effective against stronger opponents because weaker teams tend to change their attack more often.

## Khoury...

(Continued from Page 12)

Harvard, 19 - Pennsylvania, 0. Both teams are undefeated, rugged and alert. Both would like to defeat Yale (the team with the longest winning streak of a major college team in the country -- 13). Harvard has too much depth to be unseated by the Quakers.

Lebanon Valley, 17-Franklin and Marshall, 6; Can you understand the structure behind this game? Bon chance!

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## Kiarsis Nets Four

# Trinity Routs PMC

Trinity routed an undermanned PMC contingent 45-7 last Saturday before 2000 subdued fans in Chester, Pennsylvania. The Hilltoppers thereby pushed their record to 4-1 while the Cadets fell to 1-4 for the season in the first meeting between the two schools.

Next week the Bantams come home to host the Coast Guard Academy on Parents Day. The New Londoners are 1-4 having broken their 22 game losing streak with an exciting 26-23 conquest of Wesleyan.

Sophomore Dave Kiarsis key-noted the outcome of the struggle with a 75 yard scoring jaunt on the first play from scrimmage. Taking a pitchout from junior quarterback Jay Bernardoni, the 200 pound speedster easily skirted the right end behind the blocking of fullback Jim Tully to score the first of his four touchdowns. Ted Parrack failed to convert the extra point in the teeth of a 25 mile per hour wind.

The Bantams halted a brief Cadet march and took over on their 10. Bernardoni again drove his team through PMC defenders toward the enemy goal. Kiarsis pounded in from the three to cap the march. Parrack's successful placement made the score 13-0.

Before the opening period had expired Trinity had expanded the gap to 19-0 as senior end Ron Martin snared a 14 yard pass from Bernardoni. The Ottawa, Illinois operator was then hit 14 of 22 for 126 yards during the battle.

PMC finally managed to cross the Hilltopper goal in the second stanza. Fred Baumert intercepted a Bernardoni aerial and returned it to the Trinity three-yard line. Pierce King inched his way over from the one on fourth down to end the short advance. Ray Pepper's successful conversion narrowed the margin to 19-7.

Near the intermission, Kiarsis once again concentrated the PMC goaline from the one to polish off a 61 yard drive. Parrack's kick gave Trinity a 26-7 halftime cushion.

The second 30 minutes seemed like a repeat of the first half. The blue-and-gold tallied 19 points while shutting out the frustrated Cadets.

Following Steve Hopkins' theft of a Nels Hendrickson aerial, sophomore fullback Jim Graves negotiated the 25 yards in three carries. He finally squeezed in from the two. The PAT upped the score to 33-7.

Kiarsis finished a highly productive afternoon soon thereafter with a nine yard run for his fourth touchdown. His 219 yards in 25 efforts gave the Suffield Academy graduate 564 yards for the campaign.

George Mazzuto concluded the point making late in the struggle with a three yard blast. A thwarted two point conversion attempt realized the 45-7 final.

In other contests pertinent to Trinity, Coast Guard, next Saturday's opponent, was crushed by Worcester Tech, 36-0. In the Little Three race, Amherst crushed Wesleyan 58-13 before a Homecoming crowd at Middletown. The shocker of the week occurred in Williamstown, however, where Tufts ended a Williams 11-game win streak by topping the Ephmen 30-28.

The Coasties, 1-4 on the year were totally demolished by Wor-

cester Tech. They gained only 137 total yards, while conceding 511. The Engineers are 4-1, having lost only to Wesleyan. Meanwhile, at Middletown, a high-powered Lord Jeff offense effectively throttled the Cardinals. They ground out 450 total yards, while the defense held Wesleyan to minus-38 yards rushing and 238 passing. Wesleyan's highly-rated QB, Pete Panciera, hit only 15 of 48 attempts.

At Williamstown, Tufts downed the Ephmen 30-28 after a second-half rally.

# Frosh Slip Past Cadets 7-6; Keith's PAT Proves Decider

The Freshman Football squad resumed its winning ways last Friday in a 7-6 squeaker over the Coast Guard Academy at New London. However, they didn't play much better than they did in their 36-10 loss to Springfield, seven days earlier. Again, it was the defense that came through when the pressure was on, but this time the offense scored on a second quarter drive, and Quentin Keith's extra point proved to be the margin of victory.

Coast Guard is traditionally a weak team, so the Trinity defense was prepared for a passing attack. Instead, they were surprised with a strong running game, but they were able to contain them when it counted.

# Trin Booters Conquer Coast Guard Frosh 5-0

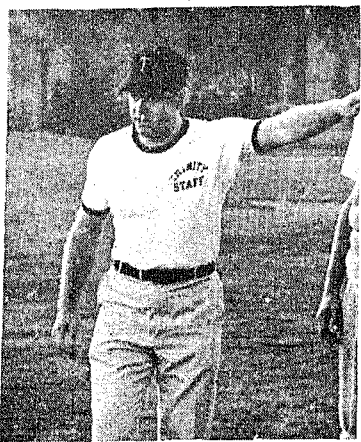
Trinity's freshman soccer team shut-out the Coast Guard Academy frosh on Friday, 5-0. The young Bantams, in evening their season record at 2-2, exploded for two first period goals against the punchless Cadets, who have now lost four of their first five decisions. George Coyle opened the scoring for the victors and right wing Pete Griesinger added the second tally to give Trinity a 2-0 bulge which held up until halftime.

Throughout the second half the Bants besieged the Coast Guard goalie with a barrage of shots. Coyle finally adding his second score in the third canto. High-scoring Griesinger booted in his second tally of the contest minutes later to give the visitors a commanding lead. The fourth quarter produced the final goal as center forward Jeff Bahrenburg put the game away with his first score of the season.

Coach Robie Shults somewhat shifted his starting line-up and the results were extremely successful. Coach Shults switched left full back Richard Palamar to left wing and Rich responded with two assists and a fine overall performance. New starter Peter Kovatis filled in admirably as did new left fullback Frank MacGruer. Standouts in the backfield as they have been throughout the season were Barney Flechter, recently elected captain to the squad, and Steven Hill.

The five goal total may point to the emergence of the team into an offensively potent squad. Prior to this game the scoring punch had been notably lacking. The defense played its usual tight game, providing goalie John Simone with few difficult attempts on goal and keeping the ball in the Coast Guard half of the playing field throughout much of the contest.

The Bantams will next encounter the invading University of Massachusetts' Redmen tomorrow.



(Hatch Photo)

Varsity football coach Don Miller, whose team owns a four game winning streak since its opening game loss to Williams

Both touchdowns were made in the second quarter. Coast Guard's score came on a 40 yard drive. Dirk Young scored the touchdown on a four run. Since the Cadets had no extra point kicker, they tried for a two point conversion. Their pass was stopped, and the score was 6-0.

Later in the quarter, the offense rose to the occasion and staged a 69 yard drive and Tom Birmingham scored on a seven yard run. Birmingham had been injured early in the week, and consequently had no contact work all week, yet he still came in and performed magnificently.

The defense played a superb

Trinity will then try to raise its season record to above the .500 mark. The Bants are also seeking to average a 2-1 loss suffered at the hands of the Redmen last fall.

Griesinger leads all frosh scorers with four of the team's eight total goals. Coyle, with two, and Bahrenburg and Peter Robinson, with one each, share the remainder of the team's scoring output. Trinity has allowed a total of six goals by its foes.

## Khoury's K calculations

Last week, small college football was severely shaken by the blow leveled at Williams by Tufts. I must commend Mr. Titus on his selection of the Jumbos in that contest; but I also must point out that when a coin is flipped in the air numerous times, the probability of it coming up tails equals the probability of it coming up heads. Next Saturday is full of exciting and educationally predictable clashes. Let me commence by presenting the New England game of the week.

The Standings:  
Mr. Titus . . . . 36-for-50  
correct . . . . .720  
Mr. Khoury . . 26-for-40  
correct . . . . .650

Mr. Khoury was 6 for 10 last week while Mr. Titus was 7 for 10. Amherst, 17 - Tufts, 14; Both teams had impressive wins last week, but Tufts is still sore from her encounter with Williams. Amherst is scoring from all points on the field, and she will be on her own this week. Both teams have the potential to run up the score. Ask Drexel and Wesleyan!

Tennessee, 24 - U.C.L.A., 21. This will be closer than one would imagine. The Bruins will be going

# Dathmen Nip Ephs, Remain Unbeaten

Two fourth period goals by Alan Gibby powered the unbeaten Trinity soccer team to its fifth straight victory Saturday. Gibby's goals broke a 3-3 tie to give the Bantams a 5-3 triumph over Williams at Williamstown.

Roy Dath's troops go to Providence for their sixth straight Thursday, meeting Rhode Island for the first time in history.

Gibby, a junior from Hillside, N.J., scored both tallies in a similar fashion. He took passes down the sideline, dribbled into the center and scored. Chico Roumain notched two early goals and Dave

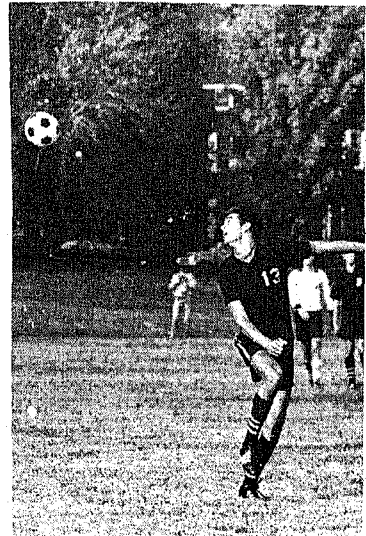
Beatty one to keep Trinity in contention.

Roumain's first goal was the only tally in an otherwise scoreless first period. The Ephmen bounced back with two goals in the second quarter to take a 2-1 margin. The lead was short-lived, however, as Roumain came back later in that period to tie the game.

Beatty then tallied in the third quarter, but once again the Ephmen tied the game, setting the stage for Gibby's tie breaking goals.

Injuries once again marred the Trinity victory. Goalie Bob Loeb returned to action after missing several games due to a shoulder injury. Loeb reinjured the shoulder in the fourth quarter and was taken to a hospital. Larry McClure subbed and blanked Williams the rest of the way. Loeb's status for future games is presently in doubt.

Roumain also reinjured his thigh, but should be ready for Rhode Island. An encouraging sign was provided by the reappearance



(Devine Photo)

Tom "Tree" Kauffman plays fullback on the staunch Bantam defense which as allowed only six goals in five contests.

of Abi Haji, who was out with a leg injury.

Coach Dath was impressed with the team's ability to control themselves in a roughly-played contest. When asked if Williams was playing an over-rough, battering game, Dath replied, "You might say they were somewhat over-aggressive."

He also complimented the team on its ability to come from behind to win. "As the season grows longer, they rise to the occasion. They played good, clean ball out there Saturday." It was the third time in five victories that the Bantams came back from an early deficit to win.

Thursday's game with Rhode Island at Providence is the first meeting in history between the two clubs. Trinity, who only played nine games last year, has added Rhode Island as the tenth game this year. Coach Dath said of Rhode Island, "they have only been playing soccer for six years. They have had pretty good success in past years."

## total goals to date:

Marty Williams	5
Chico Roumain	5
Alan Gibby	4
Dave Beatty	3
Pete Wiles	2
Abi Haji	2
Ron Megna	2
Harper Follansbee	1
Roy Blixt	1
Chuck Wright	1
Don Johnson	1
Total Goals	27
Opposition goals:	6

## football facts:

TRINITY		PMC
23	First downs	8
352	Rush. yds.	114
134	pass. yds.	29
486	total offense	143
27/17	pas. att/comp.	18/6
3	pas. inter. by	1
2	fumbles	2
28.5/4	punts	35.8/6
75	yds. pen.	92

(Continued on Page 11)